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JAPAN

'High Level' Trade Talks With U.S. End March 1	C 1
Trade Deficit Discussed	C 1
U.S. 'Frustrated' by Protectionism	C 2
USSR Official Said To Favor Korea Cross Recognition	C 2
NLC Leader Criticizes Nakasone Defense Policies	C 3
Nakasone Regrets Assassination of Sweden's Palme	C 3

NORTH KOREA

Further on South Intelligence Agent's Defection	D 1
WPK Congratulatory Message to CPSU Congress	D 2
Kim Il-song Sends Message on Gorbachev's Birthday	D 5
South Unification Minister's Remarks 'Deceitful'	D 5
[NODONG SINMUN 2 Mar]	
Chon North-South Proposal Branded 'Sophistry'	D 6
South's Political, Economic Subordination Reviewed	D 8
Kang Song-san Message to Philippine Prime Minister	D 17
Hong Song-nam Meets Soviet Deputy Minister	D 17
Kim Yong-nam Meets With Indonesian Foreign Minister	D 17

SOUTH KOREA

Media Reaction to Philippine Situation	E 1
28 February Report	E 1
1 March Report	E 5
Editorial Criticizes Reporting on Philippines	E 8
[SEOUL SINMUN 1 Mar]	
Role of Masses in Philippine Developments Viewed	E 9
[CHOSON ILBO 2 Mar]	
Chon Proposes Reunification Meeting to North	E 11
Talks Expected This Year [THE KOREA TIMES 2 Mar]	E 12
Position on DPRK Olympics Proposal Clarified	E 12
Prime Minister To Visit India, Australia, Fiji	E 13

CAMBODIA

SPK Scores VODK Pochentong Airport Attack Claim	H 1
SPK Marks Anniversary of Vientiane Summit	H 1
Sihanouk Greets Aquino on Election as President [VONADK]	H 2
Khieu Samphan Greets Laurel [VONADK]	H 3
Khieu Samphan Greets Sitthi's Appointment [VODK]	H 4
DK Army Praised for Attack on Training Center [VONADK]	H 4
DK Army Commended for Pochentong Airport Attack [VONADK]	H 5
Supply Train Hits Mine on Way To Phnom Penh [VONADK]	H 6
Briefs: Kampot Returnees; Siem Reap Returnees; Kompong Cham Returnees; More Siem Reap Returnees; Regional Military Successes	H 6

LAOS

Phomvihan Greets Gorbachev's Birthday	I 1
Vientiane Links USSR Aid to Economic 'Successes'	I 1

THAILAND

Athit Holds Private Meeting With Officers [THE NATION 28 Feb]	J 1
Sitthi Congratulates Philippine Foreign Minister	J 2
PRC Supreme People's Court Group Ends Visit	J 2
Foreign Minister Returns from Visit to Burma	J 2
Discusses Antidrug Cooperation [THE NATION 28 Feb]	J 2
Makes Statement	J 3
Military Spokesman Says Cambodian Border 'Tense' [AFP]	J 4
Newscaster Charged: TV News of Royalty Revised [BANGKOK POST 27 Feb]	J 4

VIETNAM

SRV, U.S. Specialists Meet on MIA Issue	K 1
49 MIA Cases Discussed	K 1
Developments 'Very Encouraging' [AFP]	K 1
U.S. Lacks 'Goodwill' [NHAN DAN 1 Mar]	K 2
Pham Van Dong Gives Condolences at Swedish Embassy	K 3

INDONESIA

Economic, Cultural Agreement Reached With DPRK	N 1
Cooperation Agreements Signed With France	N 1

PHILIPPINES

Aquino Speaks at Mass in Rizal Park 2 March	P 1
Cardinal Sin Message at Rizal Park Mass	P 4
PNA Report	P 4
AFP Details	P 5
Aquino Comments on Resolving Sabah Claim [BERNAMA]	P 5
Signs of Split as KBL Pledges to Support Aquino [AFP]	P 6
Habib, Japanese Envoys Agree on Aid Policy [KYODO]	P 7
Aquino Assured Japanese Aid	P 8
Nationwide Hunt on for Marcos Generals	P 8
Ver, Olivas Among 22 Generals Officially Retired	P 9
Ramos Names Mison Army Vice Chief of Staff	P 9
Denies Loyalists 'Holding Out' [AFP]	P 10
Aquino Creates Oversight Group for MMC [PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS 28 Feb]	P 11
Laurel: Plans To Dismantle MMC [BULLETIN TODAY 28 Feb]	P 11
Judges, Mayors, Comelec Officials Refuse To Resign	P 12
FEBC Broadcasts Marcos Letter to Filipino People	P 12
Marcos Still in Touch with KBL Leadership	P 13
Injunction Sought for Assets Marcos Took to U.S. [AFP]	P 13
Military Releases 432 Political Detainees	P 14
Saguisag on Sison, Buscayno's Postponed Release [AFP]	P 14
Ex-Detainees on Release, Facing Readjustment [AFP]	P 15
'People Power' Shows Lack of Support for NPA [PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 28 Feb]	P 16
Ex-Minister Ople, Fugitive Daza Return from U.S.	P 17
Aquino, Supreme Court on 'Collision Course' [PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 28 Feb]	P 17
Justices Resignations Demanded	P 18
Labor Ministry, Social Services System Paralyzed	P 18

'HIGH-LEVEL' TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. END 1 MARCH

Trade Deficit Discussed

OW010945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- Japan and the United States ended two days of high-level trade talks Saturday with an agreement to extend sectoral negotiations to try to find ways of correcting their chronic trade imbalance, a Foreign Ministry official said. Allen Wallis, the undersecretary of state for economic affairs who led the U.S. delegation to the two-day subcabinet-level trade talks, suggested that the two countries study new sectors "within the next few weeks" to follow up successful consultations in four fields, the official said. The suggestion was accepted by the Japanese group, led by Reishi Teshima, deputy foreign minister for economic affairs. The official said the two countries will determine the new fields through diplomatic channels.

Wine, processed agricultural products, and new technology are among potential candidates for the so-called market-oriented sector-selective (MOSS) trade negotiations as a follow-up to sectoral consultations in the past year on telecommunications, electronics, forest products, and pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, he said. Wallis noted that the year-long consultations in the four fields have produced favorable results and shown it to be a productive approach, according to Japanese officials. Teshima called the MOSS talks "an important process" in Japan-U.S. trade relations which have been marred by their chronic trade imbalance in recent years, reaching an all-time high of 49.7 billion dollars in Japan's favor in 1985, they said. The two countries are expected to agree on new sectoral talks before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan, probably sometime in April.

The Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators resumed their subcabinet-level trade talks at the Foreign Ministry Saturday afternoon after separately attending trade committee and energy working group consultations in the morning. During the Japanese-U.S. trade committee meeting, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael B. Smith grilled the Japanese side about a new program to provide low-interest loans to small firms hard hit by the yen's sharp appreciation against the U.S. dollar. Smith conveyed the U.S. concern and frustration over the Japanese program, which Americans suspect may facilitate Japanese exports rather than the stated aim of helping Japanese firms to switch to other lines of business and contribute to an expansion of domestic demand, Japanese officials said.

The Japanese delegation told the Americans during the concluding session that Japan is prepared to supply data to back up its contention that the program contains safeguards to prevent such low-interest loans from being used to subsidize exports. The Foreign Ministry officials said the U.S. group promised to study the issue after receiving the Japanese data.

Smith told the final session that the United States wants Japan to reduce tariffs on pet food, chocolates, nuts, grapefruits, wine and wine coolers, among other products. Wallis expressed the hope that the two countries could settle semiconductor and tobacco problems without setting any deadline, he added. The Japanese delegation called for an early conclusion of protracted fishery talks, officials said.

Teshima opened the second day session by stressing the need for Japan-U.S. cooperation in promoting a new trade round notably to developing countries.

Smith stressed that Japan, the United States and other countries have to endeavor to "roll back" protectionism as they prepare for a ministerial meeting on the new round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in September, a conference source said.

U.S. 'Frustrated' by Protectionism

OW010629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- Japan failed to convince the United States Saturday that its emergency program of extending low-interest loans to small enterprises is not intended to subsidize exports, a Japanese official said. The U.S. delegation to a Japan-U.S. trade committee meeting repeatedly asked Japanese officials if the new program clearly stipulates a guarantee that it does not constitute an export subsidy.

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael B. Smith, leading the U.S. delegation, also called on Japan to boost imports of auto parts and soda ash and liberalize imports of tomato juice and 12 other agricultural products, the official said. The official said the Smith delegation threatened to refer the Japanese quotas on the 13 agricultural products to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) if trade talks on replacing the existing "truce" pact fail. The current agreement on the Japanese import quotas on kidney beans, peanuts, tomato juice and 10 other processed agricultural products is due to expire in April. The Japanese delegation, led by Michihiko Kunihiro, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, expressed readiness to resume protracted negotiations on the subject. The two countries held talks on the issue last December but failed to reach agreement.

The official said the Smith delegation voiced frustration over limited Japanese imports of auto parts and soda ash from the United States despite their competitiveness. A senior Japanese trade negotiator acknowledged that Japanese automakers who are responsible for a large portion of the Japan trade surplus with the U.S. because of massive auto shipments to the U.S. market are reluctant to buy American-made auto parts, because they wish to protect their subcontractors. The U.S. side expressed concern about the possible existence of a Japanese cartel aimed at blocking imports of U.S. soda ash. They admitted, however, they have no clear evidence to back up their worry.

USSR OFFICIAL SAID TO FAVOR KOREA CROSS RECOGNITION

OW281303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party Vice Chairman Sanji Muto said Friday he was told informally by a Soviet leader that there is no option but so-called "cross recognition" of North and South Korea for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. Muto, meeting reporters at the Diet building here, said Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party's International Department, made the comment when they met in Moscow Wednesday.

Muto, who returned home Friday from his Soviet visit to attend the Soviet Party Congress, said Kovalenko made the remark in small talk after their official talks on Japan-Soviet fisheries and other subjects. When Muto, as a personal opinion, said he supported the idea of "cross recognition" of North and South Korea, that is, recognition of North Korea by Japan and the United States, and of South Korea by China and the Soviet Union, Kovalenko agreed with him on the idea, Muto said.

In their official talks, Muto handed Kovalenko a letter from JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, asking the Soviet Union to resume Japan-Soviet fishery talks.

NLC LEADER CRITICIZES NAKASONE DEFENSE POLICIES

OW020917 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO -- Yohei Kono, head of the New Liberal Club, the coalition partner of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said Sunday that he is "sometimes made uncertain" if Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government will maintain Japan's post-war peace policy. Kono, state minister in charge of science and technology affairs in the coalition government, was speaking at the NLC's 10th annual convention.

He said the club is in a position to take charge of the government together with Nakasone who, he said, is trying to play a role in world affairs. But the NLC leader said he sometimes feels Nakasone's political methods tend to show a strong American influence, and to deviate from the policy of peace which has been built up since World War II.

Kono and five other Diet members left the LDP and formed the NLC in 1976, when Japanese Government officials were implicated in the Lockheed bribery scandal. The club won 18 seats in the House of Representatives in a general election later that year, but it has kept only eight of the 511 seats in the lower house.

Kono said his party advocates Japan's non-nuclear and anti-arms export policies and the 1 percent of GNP limit on defense spending.

These are the principles which will help prevent Japan from becoming a major military power, he said.

NAKASONE REGRETS ASSASSINATION OF SWEDEN'S PALME

OW010111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0106 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday expressed regret at the surprise death of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, describing him as a statesman of conscience. In a statement issued in response to first reports on the assassination of Palme, Nakasone said the Swedish premier exercised great power in promotion of peace and disarmament.

Although the background of the unhappy incident was not known, Nakasone said, he would like to express deep regret on behalf of the Japanese people. Palme's death is a great loss to the world, Nakasone said in the statement.

FURTHER ON SOUTH INTELLIGENCE AGENT'S DEFECTION

SK281056 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Chong Tong-ik, 52, member of the former South Korean Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] and intelligence agent dispatched overseas, defected to the northern half of the republic some time ago. Chong Tong-ik, who hails from Hwaam-ri Tong-myon, Chongson County, Kangwon Province of South Korea, worked at the military police unit belonging to the puppet army headquarters and the puppet Seoul city police bureau headquarters, and as a puppet CIA intelligence agent stationed overseas from 1952 to 1981.

Chong Tong-ik, who had defected to the northern half of the republic, rejecting the disgraceful life as a puppet intelligence agent, revealed the motive for his defection at a meeting with reporters at Pyongyang airport. He said: While working at the military police unit belonging to the puppet army headquarters and the puppet CIA, I witnessed on many occasions the corruption and irregularities of the South Korean ruling circles and, as a result, was greatly disillusioned with the South Korean society.

This complaint of mine further increased when, after grasping the real power in South Korea through the 12 December incident [military coup by the Chon Tu-Twan group on 12 December 1979], the Chon Tu-hwan ring reorganized the CIA with its followers and perpetrated the acts of illegal political jugglery and suppression, of the masses. My complaint against the South Korean society became a longing for the North Korean society during the course of my opportunities to see the North's publications.

While working at the puppet Seoul city police bureau headquarters, I had access to many publications published in the North. Through these publications, I came to firmly believe that the North is precisely the true society where all people are living freely and happily without knowing the distinction of occupation.

In particular, I have realized, though belatedly, the fact that in the North the road of repentance is wide open even to those who had committed crimes in the past, repent of their crimes today, and want to contribute to the cause of reunification.

While working at the South Korean CIA as an intelligence agent in the past, I committed many crimes against the country and the nation. However, I have come to have the hope to live truthfully by repenting my past crimes and by joining in the struggle for reunification together with the compatriots in the North. I am very pleased with this.

I will reveal in detail the motive for my defection to the bosom of the republic and the situation of the corrupt and diseased South Korean society in the future. I am proud that my act of having decided to defect to the republic in accordance with my conscience and having realized my decision was indeed correct. I am extremely grateful for the warm hospitality, with kindred feelings, accorded to me.

WPK CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO CPSU CONGRESS

SK010120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text of 25 February congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress and read at the congress on 27 February by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, premier of the State Administration Council, and head of the WPK delegation to the CPSU congress, "entrusted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the 27th CPSU Congress:

Dear Comrades: Wholeheartedly congratulating the CPSU on its 27th Congress, the WPK Central Committee extends through the comrade deputies to the congress and you comrades the warm fraternal greetings of all WPK members and the Korean people to all CPSU members and the Soviet people.

The 27th CPSU Congress is being held amid the great concern and expectations of progressive mankind as well as of the entire Soviet people.

The 27th CPSU Congress will record a shining page in the glorious history of the development the CPSU by proudly summing up the enormous achievements it has made as the organizer and guide of the great Soviet people and by leading their revolutionary struggle and construction work for socialism and communism to victory. It will set a new milestone on the road of the Soviet party and people.

The CPSU, founded by the great Lenin, is a glorious party which has accomplished immortal exploits in the cause of the international working class and the cause of liberating the world's oppressed people by opening a new epoch of the historic transition to socialism from capitalism for the first time in the world, plowing an untrodden path toward socialism amid encirclement by capitalism, by saving mankind from the fascist threat and by establishing a universal socialist system.

In the course of guiding the glorious struggle of the Soviet people who had to go through a long and arduous course of struggle in which they had to crush the aggression of the united forces of imperialism and their constant subversive maneuvers at every step, the CPSU has been chastened and tested in terms of organization and ideology.

Under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet people are now effecting unprecedented upswings in their struggle for the consummation of socialism and for communism. The Soviet people have unlimited trust in the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The party has never been stronger organizationally and ideologically than it is today, cohesion and unity between the party and the popular masses have been consolidated further, and the party's leadership role has risen as never before.

In the Soviet Union today discipline and order have been established anew in all fields of state and social life, the role of the human factor has increased in all fields of national economy, scientific and technological development is being achieved rapidly, and new changes are taking place in socialist economic construction.

The WPK and Korean people heartily rejoice over all such successes won by the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU and are drawing great encouragement from them.

The party program, economic program, and peace program presented for debate at the current party congress fully outline the fundamental political lines, economic strategies, and peace policies up until the year 2000. These programs will plant in all communists and working people in the Soviet Union firm conviction in the brilliant future and will encourage great faith in the hearts of the world's progressive people.

The WPK and the Korean people are convinced that the 27th CPSU Congress, which is being held in such a solemn atmosphere, will be a congress that is a particularly significant in strengthening and developing the CPSU, in consummating socialism in the Soviet Union, and in developing the struggle for communism.

Comrades: In the international arena today imperialism, which has exhausted its life, is persistently scheming to find a way out of its demise in war. Because of this, international tension is being exacerbated further and mankind is now threatened by modern imperialism as it was threatened in the past by the emergence of fascism.

Thanks to the positive and consistent peaceful proposals and efforts of the CPSU based on the growth of Soviet might and Leninist external policies, the Soviet Union has now become a strong citadel of peace in the world.

The stand maintained by the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting at Geneva and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement on 15 January -- important proposals that open a realistic possibility for preventing the militarization of space, for realizing complete nuclear arms control, and for the ensuring lasting peace -- are now eliciting great support and winning sympathy among the world's peace-loving peoples.

Recognizing the principles stands expressed in the recent proposals advanced by the CPSU and the Soviet Government as fully corresponding to the overall interests of socialism and the demand of the times for peace, the WPK and the Korean people actively support the CPSU's peace-loving external proposals and efforts.

The WPK and the Korean people value very highly the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship. Because the U.S. imperialists, after occupying South Korea, have turned it into a base for their aggressive nuclear war, Korea is not only a stage of our struggle for the establishment of national sovereignty, but it also has become a site for acute confrontation between socialism and imperialism, between the progressive international forces and international reactionary forces, and between the world's peace-loving forces and forces of war.

Attaching the greatest strategic significance to the Korean peninsula in achieving their military and political dominating in the Asia and Pacific region, the United States is maneuvering in all directions to fabricate two Koreas and is continuously exacerbating the situation in this region while further strengthening the scheme to fabricate a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and military collusion among them.

While once again launching the "Team Spirit-86" nuclear war exercise against us throughout South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority in South Korea as leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war. That they in the end launched the war exercise by ignoring our recent peace proposal on refraining from conducting military exercises is a grave challenge to the Korean people and, going one step further, to peace in Asia and the world.

We extend deep gratitude to the progressive people of various countries in the world, including the fraternal Soviet people and peoples of the socialist countries, for exposing the maneuvers of provoking a new war that are being committed in Korea by the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea, and for actively supporting our people in their struggle for peace in the country and peaceful reunification. We believe that people of various countries in the world, including the Soviet people, will continue to support and encourage our people's just struggle.

We recognize the Soviet proposal calling for an adoption of a common and comprehensive attitude toward the solution to the issue of ensuring security in the Asia and Pacific region as being significant in easing tension and guaranteeing peace in this region.

Rallied firmly around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the WPK and the Korean people are engaged in a struggle to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to strengthen international solidarity with the world's peace-loving people, while further consolidating the socialist camp in the northern half of the republic. It is an unshakable stand of our party to constantly consolidate and develop the unbreakable Korean-Soviet friendship established in prolonged struggle to attain our common aims and ideas.

Since the days when they lifted high the slogan calling for defending the Soviet Union with arms in the initial stage of the Korean revolution, the Korean Communists and people have waged a joint struggle against imperialism together with the fraternal Soviet people. The Soviet people helped our people's cause in the fatherland liberation war with blood, cooperated with us materially and spiritually in our postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction, and are actively supporting and encouraging our people's struggle for socialism and the reunification of the fatherland even today.

We always remember the class solidarity, support, and cooperation that the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people have extended the Korean people as the liberator of our people, and are very grateful to them for this. Our party and people are very satisfactory over the fact that mutual visits and political contacts have become active at the highest levels between the parties of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- and that the relations of class alliance and fraternal friendship and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples have been on the constant upswing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the spirit agreed upon at the Moscow meeting and the talks held in 1984 between the highest-level leaders of the two countries.

This year we will mark the significant 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose invincibility has been tested during its long historical life. Strengthening the friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union is in full accord not only with the implementation of the revolutionary causes of the two countries, but also with the general interests of socialism and with the cause of peace in the world.

The WPK and the Korean people in the future, too, will always advance in firm unity with the CPSU and the Soviet people in the common struggle for the realization of the cause of socialism and communism to the end and will make every possible effort for the strengthening and development of the socialist forces as a whole and the international communist and working class movement and for the realization of the cause of world peace.

Long live the everlasting, immortal fraternal friendship and unity between the WPK and the CPSU, between the Korean people and Soviet people!

Long live the glorious 27th CPSU Congress!

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE ON GORBACHEV'S BIRTHDAY

SK011440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the latter's 55th birthday. The congratulatory cable reads:

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of your birthday, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee and on my own behalf, extend most fervent congratulations and comradely greetings to you. By displaying your high ability as a talented political activist in the protracted course of the party work, you have actively contributed to the struggle of your party and people to strengthen and develop the CPSU and to realize the cause of the great Lenin.

Since assuming the heavy responsibility as the head of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, by energetically leading the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet people to accelerate the completion of socialism, has brought about a brilliant success in strengthening and developing the USSR and is now making great contributions to the struggle to prevent the danger of a thermonuclear war caused by the imperialists' reckless policy of arms buildup and war and to safeguard peace and security in the world.

Today, the position and role of the Soviet Union as the powerful (?force) for world peace have been further enhanced. This is directly related to your energetic activities and the initiatives that you have advanced. Satisfied with the fact that the invincible relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the parties and peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have been on the constant upswing, I firmly believe that the traditional relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries will, in the future, too, be continuously expanded and deepened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism, and the relationship of class alliance and through the joint struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great successes in leading to victory the struggle of your party and people to change the Soviet Union into a more advanced and powerful socialist state and in your lofty work to strengthen the socialist forces and to guarantee world peace and security by thoroughly implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which is a significant historical event in the development of the CPSU and the Soviet society, and to wish you health.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, [dated] 1 March 1986, Pyongyang

SOUTH UNIFICATION MINISTER'S REMARKS 'DECEITFUL'

SK021130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 1 Mar 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 March commentary: "Is Tune About Dialogue Befitting Boom of Guns?"]

[Text] On 27 February, the South Korean minister of national unification, while reporting on this year's major projects to the puppet Chon Tu-hwan, babbled about the North-South dialogue for consolidation of peace and said that he will make efforts to realize the measures for national harmony and democratic reunification.

That day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan also directed him to create the foundation for reunification through dialogue and to take the initiative in leading the dialogue. The day before, the puppet minister of culture and information slandered us, raving about a deceitful peace offensive, and said that he will strive to create international public opinion in order to advance the North-South dialogue.

The puppets, who abruptly suspended the North-South dialogue and even endangered its destiny by staging the provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against us together with the U.S. imperialists, are raving about dialogue, taking the initiative, pressing and urging, and so forth. This is indeed endlessly nonsensical.

North-South dialogue is necessary for improving the relations between the two sides and achieving national reunification, not for confronting each other. If their intention is to confront the same fellow countrymen and to maintain the status of the present division in collusion with outside forces, we do not need to sit together. We cannot but ask the South Korean puppets what they are seeking from dialogue while staging a war exercise to attack us, dancing to the war tune of their masters after giving up the dialogue which was in progress.

The puppets said that they will consolidate peace through dialogue and create the foundation for reunification. This is a trick to maintain and consolidate the status of division by pursuing confrontation on the pretext of peace and reunification. This is shown by the remarks of the puppet minister of national unification to the effect that he will strengthen the education in victory-over-communism and security among the residents for reunification.

The remarks about dialogue, peace, and reunification shamelessly raved by the puppets are a foolish drama aimed at concealing their bellicose and divisionist nature. The remarks about dialogue by those who destroyed dialogue will only evoke derision and denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad. The dialogue was suspended because the puppets staged the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise despite our repeated demand for creating an atmosphere favorable to dialogue by giving up the military exercise. Thus, a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created.

Under the circumstances in which the South Korean puppets are pursuing North-South confrontation and straining the situation of the nation to an extreme point, becoming the culprits of the U.S. imperialists for war, as is the case today, we cannot forecast the destiny of the North-South dialogue.

The South Korean puppet clique should stop making ridiculous remarks and should bear the responsibility for suspending the North-South dialogue and even endangering its destiny by staging a war exercise together with the U.S. imperialists. If the puppet clique continues advancing along the road of confrontation and war while advocating dialogue, no good results will be achieved.

CHON NORTH-SOUTH PROPOSAL BRANDED 'SOPHISTRY'

SK021244 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
2 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] For a ceremony marking the 67th anniversary of the 1 March independence movement held on 1 March in the Sejong Cultural Center, Chon Tu-hwan issued a so-called commemorative speech, which No Sin-yong read on his behalf.

In this speech, he uttered gibberish about peaceful transfer of power, the 1988 Olympics, and so forth while raving about the lesson of the 1 March movement. He bewailed his cornered situation, raving about joint participation and conquest of trials. Issuance of a speech for a meeting to mark the anniversary of the 1 March movement is in itself ridiculous and nonsensical. As for Chon Tu-hwan's family, it is widely known that they are the peerless pro-Japanese and pro-U.S. stooges who sold the nation and the people and who grew up under the patronage of Japan and the United States. However, such betrayers talked about the 1 March movement against the Japanese aggressors, carried out to achieve the nation's independence and dignity with blood. Their remarks are a mockery against our forefathers and the 1 March movement. Their remarks are also a foolish trick to conceal their nation-selling, treacherous act on the pretext of the just anti-Japanese patriotic struggle called the 1 March movement.

The absurd remark made by Chon Tu-hwan at the ceremony marking the anniversary of the 1 March movement is gibberish not worth consideration. The peaceful transfer of power that has been raved about by the Chon Tu-hwan group whenever it finds the opportunity is a step aimed at maintaining its power and a trick to deceive the people. The 1988 Olympics, which it is boasting as a great national event, is nothing other than a stepping-stone for perpetuating the nation's division and its long-term power. This is a fact widely known to the world.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group truly has the intention of peacefully transferring power, why is it so afraid of the constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system and why is it frantically running amok to oppose such a system? Chon Tu-hwan's remarks about the broad view to promote the national interest, acts of seceders and factionalists, and so forth, are an issue which we should not overlook. We cannot but think that his remarks are aimed at forcing the people to obediently follow Chon Tu-hwan, regardless of whether he implements fascism or sells the nation.

Chon Tu-hwan put forth talks between the highest responsible persons in authority in the North and the South in order to pretend that he is interested in the North-South dialogue. However, in view of the present situation, this is nothing but a sophistry aimed at a demonstration effect. Chon Tu-hwan repeatedly makes such absurd remarks and recklessly perpetrates ridiculous acts, not knowing where and when he should stand or sit down. He has sufficient reasons for acting thusly. This is, in a word, aimed at avoiding his difficult and cornered situation even slightly by reversing the public sentiment which has grown alarmingly [hyunghyunghada] with the recent Philippine situation.

After watching the Philippine situation, our people began to more fiercely carry out the antigovernment struggle, believing that they could overthrow any vicious fascist dictator if they could only fight in unity, just like the Philippine people. This is shown by the fact that the graduates of various universities, including Seoul University, Songgyungwan University, and Korea University assumed the site of the graduation ceremony as a venue for antigovernment protest, breaking through the fascist police net, and by the fact that the opposition party and figures decided to continue pushing ahead with the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision.

Chon Tu-hwan's absurd remarks at the ceremony marking the 1 March movement are a product of such political crisis. Foreseeing his miserable future destiny through the Philippine situation, Chon Tu-hwan is resorting to double-dealing tactics of fascism and appeasement and deception. However, our people will not surrender, no matter how fiercely fascism may oppose them, nor will they be deceived by any appeasement and deception. Our people will drive Chon Tu-hwan, a pro-U.S. dictator, out of power by more courageously waging the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle for democracy in firm unity, just as the Philippine people did.

SOUTH'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SUBORDINATION REVIEWED

SK280400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2122 GMT 23 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 February special article: "South Korea Should Be Made Independent"]

[Text] The anti-U.S. spirit of independence is rapidly growing higher. The anti-U.S. spirit, which was widely raised with the Kwangju tragedy as a fuse, has expanded with the U.S. forcible demand to open the market for the infiltration of monopoly capital as a momentum, and is growing higher with a new tendency.

The South Korean people demand that the United States withdraw its unjust demand, not interfere in internal affairs, not support the dictatorial regime bent on fascist suppression, but withdraw from South Korea. They denounce the U.S. policy of aggression and insist upon national sovereignty.

Aspirations for independence, which are increasingly centered around youths and students, are enjoying daily support and sympathy among workers, peasants, intellectuals, and conscientious political and religious figures, and arousing a wide range of social sympathy at home and abroad.

The present age is an era of independence. When the peoples of countries, who had lived under oppression in the past, have extricated themselves from various types of domination and subordination and have advanced along the road of independence, only South Korea has suffered from a political, economic, and military control and interference under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation. This is intolerable.

Advancing along the road of independence is an irresistible tenor of the times and the supreme order of the nation. Only when they restore independence can the people become the masters of their destinies and a peaceful phase for the settlement of the national question be opened.

The anti-U.S. aspirations for independence, growing in South Korea, reflect this urgent demand of the times and the nation.

1. Independence is the life of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Independence is the life of the country and the nation. Only when independence is maintained can the dignity of the country and the nation be defended, national independence be consolidated, and the prosperity of the country be achieved.

Man, being a social animal, treasures a social and political life more than a physical life. Man's social and political life is guaranteed by independence with which he can pioneer his destiny with his own strength. When man is deprived of independence, he is no different from a dead body in terms of a social human being. For this reason, those who treasure freedom choose death while fighting for freedom as rewarding work rather than preserving life as the slaves of others.

Just as independence is more precious to man, a social animal, than anything else, it is also the primary life and sacred and inviolable right to a country and a nation. When a country and nation is subordinated to others and loses independence, they cannot escape from being reduced to the status of slaves. The peoples of subordinated countries struggle against imperialism to liberate their countries and nations from subordination to imperialism and to freely live as nations with independence.

Only when independence is cherished can national independence be preserved, national dignity and honor be made to shine, and national prosperity and thriving be achieved, while honorably living without receiving contempt and disdain from others.

Independence is, of course, the primary life to all countries and nations. In particular, it is a more vital demand to the small countries, countries backward in social and political development, divided countries, and countries and nations which the imperialists regard as vantage points in terms of military strategy. This is because these countries and nations are the main objects of the imperialists and their independence is harshly infringed upon and through their practical life, the South Korean people have acutely experienced this.

National independence is expressed in independently deciding and executing the domestic and foreign policies, rejecting the interference of foreign forces, defending independence, and preserving national honor and dignity.

At present nothing that is national can be found in South Korea, which is under the domination and control of the United States. Signboards on the streets are written in foreign languages and announcers identify their station as KBS while broadcasting. Those who speak English well, even though they are ignorant, are recognized as intellectuals. Those who want to become a minister or a judge should study in the United States.

Furthermore, only with the recommendation of the United States can a person become president. Syngman Rhee, the first president of South Korea, flew in from the United States and flew back to the United States after he was overthrown by uprisers. Dictator Pak Chong-hui was a person who was recommended by the then U.S. CIA Director Alan Dulles. It is the United States that removed him when he became useless. The incumbent dictator of South Korea was also recommended by the United States. He himself does not hide the fact that South Korean politics is dominated by the United States and he follows the demands of U.S. advisers. Who can say that national sovereignty and dignity exists herein?

Because everything is decided by the United States, the rulers act while trying to read the mind of the United States. Because sovereignty was deprived of the people, they constantly suffer from contempt and disdain inflicted on them by the foreign aggressors, in their own country and land.

Making South Korea independent is a question not only connected with whether or not the South Korean people can lead a dignified life as an independent people, but also an important matter regarding whether or not our nation preserves the bonds of the same nation -- the existence or ruin of the nation.

Since 1948 when it cut off the people's desire for reunification and formed a separate government, the United States has propped up South Korea as an independent state. The United States was needed to make South Korea appear so to justify its policy of national division and colonial enslavement toward South Korea.

The South Korean Government is an existence with a name, but no substance. It is a puppet organ without any substantial power, which is tantamount to the Manchurian government which the Japanese imperialists established in the eastern region of China to invade the continent.

Political sovereignty is the primary proof of an independent state. Not the South Korean government, but the White House across the ocean decides and controls the domestic and foreign policies in South Korea.

Through the U.S. ambassador in Seoul, the White House supervises and controls the execution of its decisions and policies. Through various treaties and accords, the United States exercises the right to freely dominate and control the political, military, and other areas without any restrictions. On the basis of the mutual defense treaty, the United States legalized the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops. On the basis of an accord on the transfer of the prerogative of command, it held the prerogative of command over the South Korean Army. And on the basis of the administration pact, it has transferred the right to try U.S. criminals from South Korea.

Also, the United States freely possessed properties and their supplements that they were interested in, regardless of tangible and intangible properties, was handed over the right to their possessions, freely infiltrated its monopoly capital into South Korea, and grasped limitless rights to all kinds of commerce, industry, banking, and other profit-making activities in accordance with the accord on the transfer of finance and properties; the treaty on friendship, trade, and navigation; the pact on economic and technological aid; and other economic accords. The South Korean politics of today, which is advantageous to the aggressors and disadvantageous to the South Korean people, is, in essence, tantamount to that during the period of the Japanese colonial rule. What is different is that the rule of the governor-general in the past is being exercised in a more hidden form under the cloak of an independent state.

The people demand that the U.S. troops, infringing upon independence, withdraw from South Korea. However, this urgent demand has never been discussed in the South Korean National Assembly or at the meetings of ministers. To the contrary, those who have demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops have been regarded as criminals and have been arrested. The people have demanded that U.S. criminals who have committed murder, burglary, rape, and violence be punished. However, these criminals have not been tried.

To become the master of its destiny, the nation should possess an independent regime and exercise independence in political affairs. How can such a government as the South Korean Government, which cannot establish and exercise its independence policy, but moves in accordance with the command of the United States, be called an independent government?

Our country is a country with 5,000 years of history, which founded the state far before the United States was born in the world. Our nation is resourceful and has a strong spirit of independence. Our nation built Chomsongdae to conduct astronomical observations in the first half of the 7th century, invented a metallograph and built an ironclad ship before anyone else, and developed oriental medicine by publishing the "Uibangyuchi," the first medical encyclopedia in the world. It has defended national independence and sovereignty by unyieldingly fighting against the repeated aggression of foreign forces.

The half of this nation that has been occupied by the United States, has only a shameful history filled with aggression and conquest; its sovereignty has been trampled underfoot. This is national dishonor.

Economic self-reliance is a material foundation for political independence. Without economic self-reliance, political independence cannot be preserved and there is no other way but to depend on other countries. When a nation depends economically on other countries, it politically follows them and cannot escape from being reduced to a colonial slave. Political independence and economic self-reliance are a basic proof of an independent state.

South Korea is politically and economically subordinated to the United States. The U.S. economic aggression against South Korea has been perpetrated under a plausible pretext of aid. The United States offer aid to South Korea not because it has mercy or sufficient fund.

The U.S. aid is a tool and means of the neocolonial policy to subordinate South Korea to the United States and dominate it. The funds offered in aid are a type of the U.S. state monopoly capital. The purpose of monopoly capital, without exception, lies in profiteering by subordinating, oppressing, and exploiting others. The United States has, so far, taken some \$120 billion, 10 times as much as the total sum of aid offered to South Korea.

Those who enjoy benefits thanks to the U.S. aid in South Korea are only a small number of people in the privileged class. During the period of its military government, the United States distributed the Korean people's properties, which the Japanese imperialists had possessed, to pro-U.S. elements under the pretext of enemy property, nurtured comprador capitalists, and used them as guides of aggression.

The United States ruined the production of grains and industrial crops and the life of peasants in South Korea by shipping surplus agricultural products, including 6 to 7 million tons of grain, which amount to \$1.3 to 1.5 billion, into South Korea every year. It has made the South Korean economy impossible to operate without importing U.S. crude oil by changing the fuel power system mainly with coal into an oil-based system.

The United States has subordinated the South Korean economy to its economy by introducing more than \$60 billion of capital and some 1,000 foreign enterprises into South Korea. The U.S. loans have been used not for creating a self-reliant reproduction structure, but for promoting economic subordination and militarization.

The heavy industries, including the metallurgical, machine building, chemical, power and light industry, including the food and daily necessities industries, of South Korea have been placed under a situation in which they cannot be operated without depending on the equipment, technology, fuel, and raw materials of the United States.

The comprador enterprises, colluded with monopoly capital, have been enriched due to the U.S. policy of subordination. However, medium- and small-size enterprises have been faced with difficulties in finance, raw materials, and sales and have constantly gone bankrupt. Some 20,000 medium- and small-size enterprises close their doors, suspend operations, and reduce operations in South Korea every year.

The South Korean economy is called an export-led economy. The so-called export-led economy is, in essence, a crippled and subordinated economy which cannot be maintained without exports. The South Korean comprador enterprises, linked to U.S. and other foreign monopoly capital, play the role of servant who produces goods by depending upon foreign raw materials and technology and export them by attaching South Korean trademarks to the produced goods. Because goods produced through cheap labor forces ensure greater profits, foreign monopoly capital uses the comprador enterprises in this method.

Foreign markets can be pioneered only on the basis of the realization of production links between industry and agriculture by developing the domestic market and on the basis of laying an economic self-reliant foundation. Pioneering foreign markets, alienated from the domestic market, will only result in reducing South Korea to a market of labor forces for monopoly capital.

The South Korean economy, which is restrained by foreign monopoly capital and serves its profit-making purpose, cannot be independent.

The infiltration of U.S. and other foreign monopoly capital has ruined the South Korean national economy and has made South Korea shoulder a foreign debt of more than \$50 billion. A increase in unemployment and prices as result of economic ruin have plunged the people's livelihood into a plight.

The United States, which has ruined the South Korean rural villages and national industry by shipping surplus agricultural and industrial products into South Korea, demands that South Korea open its banking markets, including insurance companies and banks, and markets for films, advertisement, wine, beef, and cigarettes. Besides this, they must defend intellectual rights, including copyrights and patents, to infiltrate more goods and capital. The U.S. monopoly capital will never shut its mouth before completely swallowing the South Korean market.

To achieve South Korean economic self-reliance, the infiltration of foreign monopoly capital and the comprador capital which serves as a means of foreign capital should be rejected and an economy which can be operated by its own capital, technology, and resources should be built.

The main force of the construction of a self-reliant economy is the South Korean national capital. The South Korean national economy occupies the majority number of enterprises, but is constantly ruined under the oppression of foreign monopoly capital and comprador capital. It forms only 36 percent of the production amount.

South Korea has an industrious people, domestic resources, including coal, iron ore, tungsten, molybdenite, and graphite, and seas which have abundant fishery resources. If natural resources are developed by mobilizing the creative wisdom of the people and the national economy is developed, many economic difficulties can be independently resolved.

This will be further possible if South Korea collaborates with the North, with which it has constituted an organ in history, and satisfied mutual economic needs.

If the South Korean economy had not been subordinated to foreign monopoly capital, but had advanced along the road of independent development, today's result in which companies go bankrupt, deficits increase due to a slump in export and an excess in import, and jobless people are taken to the street, would have not been caused.

The United States is not an aider, but an aggressor. It is not the United States, but the people in the northern half, who live in the same land and shares the same blood, that can genuinely exchange help with the South Korean people.

The exercise of military prerogative of command is an important proof of an independent states. Just as there exists no independent state which cannot exercise sovereignty, there cannot exist an independent state which cannot exercise a military prerogative.

Even though South Korea is called an independent state, the prerogative of command over the South Korean Army is grasped by the U.S. forces commander in South Korea. Some 40,000 U.S. forces stationed in South Korea are not included in the Combined Forces Command under the U.S. forces commander. The Combined Forces Command was organized to hold and exercise the prerogative of command over the South Korean Army.

The U.S. forces commander in South Korea holds the prerogative of command over the U.S. troops and the South Korean Army and the right to command operations, and use them as a military means against our country and other countries in Asia.

Today, South Korea has been reduced to a U.S. military base for aggression against Asia and the largest nuclear base in the Far East. As a result, the Korean peninsula is becoming a dangerous area in which a nuclear war can break out at any time.

South Korea, has no political independence, is economically subordinated, cannot exercise the prerogative of military command, and is an out-and-out colony of the United States. It is obvious that this South Korea cannot be called an independent state.

Independently living without being subordinated to others is an intrinsic demand of man. Voices demanding independence and self-reliance are growing higher with each passing day. Because it is bound to others, however, South Korea cannot be independent and self-reliant and cannot think and act in accordance with its own will and demand.

Only when the United States withdraws from South Korea, and an end is put to its interference with domestic affairs, and social independence is realized can the South Korean people exercise the right to national self-determination. When the South Korean society is made independent and, thus, pressure from outside is removed, the people will not lead the painful and poor life of today.

2. Let us reject the foreign forces and restore sovereignty

Making the South Korean society independent means putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule and restoring the lost national sovereignty. A society which is made independent is a society where there are no foreign forces and national sovereignty is completely realized. When the South Korean people are freed from the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and exercise independent rights in all fields of social life, it can be said that the independence of the South Korean society is realized.

Realizing national independence in South Korea is an inevitable demand and basic starting point to materialize the independence of the popular masses. National independence is a precondition for realizing the independence of the popular masses, and a struggle for national independence is precisely a struggle for the independence of the popular masses. A nation is a unit of social life and a solid group of man, which has been formed in history. The struggle of the popular masses for independence is waged at the nation-state unit and the fate of the popular masses is pioneered nationwide or statewide.

The fate of the popular masses cannot be thought of, apart from the destiny of the country and the nation. When a nation is subordinated, the popular masses cannot extricate themselves from subordination; when it loses independence, the independence of the popular masses cannot be realized. Unless national independence is guaranteed, the popular masses cannot successfully pioneer their destinies in conformity with their aspirations and demands.

Historical experience shows that the struggle of the popular masses to defend independence where national subordination and oppression exist should above all seek to realize national independence, and that only when the question of restoring national independence, and that only when the question of restoring national independence is settled can the struggle of the popular masses for independence be of actual significance.

Because national independence has been trampled underfoot under the military occupation of the U.S. imperialists, the just struggle of the popular masses, which has been steadily waged in South Korea to obtain lost human dignity and democracy, has failed to attain success. Putting an end to the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and colonial rule is a basic demand for making South Korea independent. Without the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the South Korean people cannot free themselves from the tragic misfortune of homeless slaves who have lost their social and political life.

This is the summation of and a lesson from the ordeal and struggle which the South Korean people have staged for the reunification and independence of the fatherland, sovereignty, and democracy.

The anti-U.S. cause for independence is a genuine banner of national independence and sovereignty which the patriotic and democratic forces of South Korea should uphold. A way for the survival of the nation lies in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Today the South Korean people are waging a mass movement against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and their interference in domestic affairs. The South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle is a righteous patriotic struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and defend national independence. Through their practical struggle, the South Korean people are demonstrating their firm will to treasure national dignity and independence as precious as their life and endlessly fight for their realization.

Fascism is a partner of colonialism. The U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement is grounded on fascist rule, and the military and dictatorial system established in South Korea is a major political means for maintaining the colonial rule by the United States. The military and fascists of South Korea are guides who introduce foreign forces and a political foundation for their policy of enslavement. Because of the pro-U.S. flunkeyists of South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have acted as masters in South Korea.

Under the condition in which the U.S. colonial domination of South Korea is exercised through the fascist regime, the anti-U.S. cause of independence cannot be successfully realized without a struggle against the military and fascist dictatorship.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization are two aspects of the unified course which are inseparably related in the struggle for independence. This is connected with the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean pro-U.S. flunkeyist forces are in a master-servant relationship, and the South Korean regime assumes both the nature of colonial enslavement and a military and fascist nature.

Because of this relationship, struggling to oppose the military and fascist dictatorship and realize the democratization of society is an important guarantee to materialize the anti-U.S. cause of independence.

The patriotic and democratic forces of South Korea should promote the cause of independence by combining the anti-U.S. struggle with the antifascist struggle for democratization. Realizing political independence is basic in making South Korea independent.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Adhering to independence in politics means the exercise of politics which defends the national independence and sovereignty of the people, safeguards the interests of the people, and relies on the strength of the people.

Politics is a field which is of decisive significance in social life. Without independence in politics, the independence of society is unconceivable. A basic question in realizing political independence is establishing an independent national regime. An independent national regime is a regime which rejects aggression and interference of foreign forces, struggles to realize national independence, and exercises national sovereignty.

Only when they establish an independent national regime instead of a colonial regime can the South Korean people work out an independent policy in conformity with the aspirations and demands of the nation without encountering the interference of foreign forces and firmly defend national sovereignty.

An independent regime should exist to oppose subordination in the economic, military, ideological, cultural, and other fields and completely realize the independence of South Korean society. Only an independent regime can map out a correct policy and way for building a new society in South Korea in conformity with the interests and demands of the nation and implement them by relying on the strength and wisdom of the nation.

It can be said that whether or not independence is realized depends on whether an independent national regime is established. Achieving national independence and establishing an independent national regime are a guarantee for endlessly and successfully pushing ahead with the cause of independence.

For independence, the popular masses should arm themselves with the consciousness of national independence. An independent ideological consciousness plays a decisive role in the struggle of the popular masses for independence. The struggle of the popular masses for independence begins from awakening the people to independent ideological consciousness and attains victory by the strength of the popular masses armed with such consciousness.

If the people are not awakened ideologically, they cannot rise up in struggle even under exploitation and oppression. Even though they turn out to struggle, they cannot play a great role. Only with an independent ideological consciousness can the popular masses have independent and creative existences and wage an active struggle against the oppressors infringing and encroaching upon independence.

Under conditions in which national sovereignty is trampled underfoot and national dignity is totally obliterated, the popular masses' possession of the consciousness of national independence is a matchlessly great asset. Reality, in which the reactionary ideological offensives of the U.S. imperialists and their followers are being strengthened, more urgently demands that the South Korean people thoroughly arm themselves with the consciousness of national independence.

The consciousness of national independence is ideological consciousness to solve the problems facing the nation by relying on the creative strength of the popular masses and their resourceful wisdom. Increasing the consciousness of national independence among the people means helping them extricate themselves from the subordination and interference of the U.S. imperialists and possess the spirit of independence and self-reliance -- the spirit of independently living and developing as the masters of their destinies. Only when they have the spirit of independence and self-reliance can the people correctly penetrate into the aggressive and plunderous nature of the U.S. imperialists and the colonial nature of South Korean society and have firm belief in the justness of the anti-U.S. cause of independence. Only when they increase the consciousness of national independence can the people devote themselves to fighting to pioneer the destinies of the nation and their fate with national pride.

The idea of worshipping the United States -- the idea of undermining the consciousness of national independence -- should be thoroughly eradicated to increase the consciousness of national independence.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers have widely implanted the flunkeyist idea of worshipping the United States and the idea of yielding the United States in South Korea in order to maintain their colonial and fascist rule. The idea of yielding to the United States, implanted in South Korea, is the most harmful ideological poison which prevents the people from turning out in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence by paralyzing their consciousness of national independence.

History in the past and at present and in the East and West shows that the road of flunkeyism is a road of making people fools, ruining the country, and reducing the nation to colonial slavery.

Only when they reject the flunkeyist idea of worshiping the United States and the idea of yielding to the United States and possess the consciousness of national independence to independently and creatively live as the masters of their destinies can the people powerfully turn out for the realization of the anti-U.S. cause of independence and unyieldingly fight.

A church-oriented standpoint should be established in idea to possess the consciousness of national independence. Establishing the church-oriented standpoint means helping the people possess the stand and attitude of thinking and practicing everything with the awakening of being masters and with national destiny at the center and resolving every problem with their own strength. Establishing the church-oriented standpoint is a basic way for constantly increasing the consciousness of national independence.

The correct awakening of ourselves as the masters and pioneers of our destinies is a starting point at which the consciousness of national independence is increased. Consciousness of national independence is a manifestation of the awakening of being the masters of the nation and our destinies and of firm belief and pride in the strength and wisdom of our nation.

Only when the church-oriented standpoint in ideological consciousness is established can we thoroughly eradicate flunkeyist ideas, which undermines and infringes upon the spirit of the nation, on the basis of a high spirit of the nation. Only then can we successfully pioneer our destinies with the high consciousness of national independence and national pride.

The South Korean masses of all walks of life should firmly unite as one to open a way for national survival through the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The cause of making South Korea independent represents confrontation between the independent national forces and forces of aggression, and demands the unity of all independent national forces.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a struggle to put an end to the domination and subordination of the U.S. imperialists and restore independence, the life of the nation. It is nationwide work in which those who have national conscience and the idea of patriotism should participate. The anti-U.S. cause of independence demands that all classes and strata firmly unite as one, regardless of differences in their ideas, political views, faiths, and property. A broad strata of South Korea, including workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, urban residents, and national capitalists, are suffering from the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. All people, except for a small number of the privileged class, cannot defend their basic interests without eradicating the colonial oppressive system. This is an objective condition in which the South Korean people of all walks of life solidly unite as one under the anti-U.S. slogan of independence.

Unity is a mighty weapon with which the nation can pioneer its destiny with its own strength. The lives of patriotic fighters Yi Chun and An Chung-kun, who devoted themselves to the patriotic movement for the restoration of national rights, teach the precious lesson that however strong patriotism one may have, he cannot push ahead with the historic advance movement with only his individual strength.

Only when a broad range of masses of all walks of life, including youths, students, workers, and peasants, pool their strength under the anti-U.S. banner of independence will the cause of making South Korea independent be realized.

The South Korean masses of all walks of life, each party, faction, and figures from each circle should form the united front and wage a nationwide joint struggle, transcending differences in their ideas, assertions, and factions. This is an inevitable demand for realizing independence. The anti-U.S. cause of independence demands that all patriotic forces in the North and South and abroad pool their strength.

The Korean nation is fellow countrymen sharing the same blood. All compatriots at home and abroad cannot be indifferent to the fact that the independence of the South Korean people is being infringed upon and obliterated. Those Koreans who love and treasure the nation should actively support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean people to realize the anti-U.S. cause of independence.

Making South Korea independent is a shortcut to consolidating peace in Korea and achieving national reunification. If South Korea is made independent, a new turn in preventing a new war on the Korean peninsula and preserving and consolidating peace will be effected and a broad way for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland will be opened. Making South Korea independent and the independent reunification of the fatherland are a way to complete national sovereignty. This will open a new era of national prosperity and thriving.

KANG SONG-SAN MESSAGE TO PHILIPPINE PRIME MINISTER

SK011052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Salvador Laurel, prime minister of the Republic of Philippines. The message extends warm congratulations on the victory of the struggle of the Filipino people supporting Her Excellency President Corazon Aquino and the assumption of office by Salvador Laurel as prime minister of the Republic of Philippines. Expressing the hope that the relations between the democratic people's Republic of Philippines the message wishes the Filipino prime minister health and success in his responsible work for the stability and prosperity of the country.

HONG SONG-NAM MEETS SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER

SK020924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam on March 1 met the delegation of the Maritime Fleet Ministry of the Soviet Union headed by its Vice-Minister Viktor Nikolaychuk and had a talk with it in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there were Choe Un-hak, Deputy-Director of the General Bureau of Marine Transport, Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet embassy, and Nikita Zhukov, commercial representative of the Soviet Union, in Pyongyang.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS WITH INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

SK030502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 3 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Djakarta on March 1 between DPRK Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Views were exchanged at the talks on the question of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Indonesia and a series of other questions of common concern. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

MEDIA REACTION TO PHILIPPINE SITUATION

28 February Report

SK280810 [Editorial Report] Most South Korean vernacular and the two English-language newspapers continue to report extensively on 28 February on the situation in the Philippines. Seoul radio and television limit coverage to factual reportage and government statements on the Philippines.

The independent Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean on 28 February continues to give wide publicity to the Philippine situation. On its front page, the paper carries a report from Manila by Correspondent Chose Pyong-kwon on the new Government's release of 33 political prisoners as part of its effort to attain national harmony, on the organization of the two special committees to reform the structure of the government, and on President Aquino's meeting with U.S. envoy Habib to discuss the issues of cooperation with the United States.

Also on page 1, the paper carries an AP report datelined New York and Washington on President Aquino's call to Marcos' followers remaining in the Philippines to refrain from violence against officials of her new government. The report also notes that the Philippine security forces have arrested and are investigating nine followers of Marcos who attempted to assassinate President Aquino and Defense Minister Enrile.

Also on page 1, is a brief report on the congratulatory messages sent to President Aquino from ROK President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister No Sin-yong on her inauguration. In addition, the paper carries a 100-word report on remarks by the ROK minister of culture and information at a seminar warning that "some radical students are attempting to assume the recent Philippine situation as a strategy for action" and stressing that such an idea is very "dangerous," tarnishing the essence of the issue.

In the "Reporter's Notebook" column on page 3, the daily carries a 900-word article by Washington correspondent Pyon Yong-sik entitled "'The U.S. Revolution' in Manila." Pointing to deep interest by Americans in the Philippine situation, the article introduces programs carried by U.S. television networks vividly showing the course of the fall of Marcos, noting that some people say that U.S. television "expedited" the end of the Marcos dictatorship. Through such media reports, the article says, the United States came to be disappointed with Marcos. The article, however, points out that many Americans are still sympathetic toward Marcos, even hailing him as "a person of merit in a peaceful shift of power" and "a long time friend of the American people." The article concludes that no Americans have argued about right and wrong concerning Marcos' flight to the United States because he "clung to the United States until the last moment."

On page 4 is an article by Manila correspondent Chose Pyong-kwon on the new Philippines Government, explaining the background of the personages appointed to the cabinet and the nature of Aquino's cabinet, "a grand united government." Also on this page is the 2,500-word middle installment of a serial article by reporter Ho song-sun entitled "The Era of Corazon in the Philippines." The article points out various problems the new government must resolve, including economic reform, negotiations with the New People's Army, and army reorganization.

Also on page 5 is a 2,500-word article by political commentator Yang Hyo-min entitled "The Philippines from Now On." The article analyzes the reasons for the fall of Marcos, noting that people long ago predicted his collapse due to corruption, plunder, and losing the trust of the people. The article stresses that "gigantic debts" have been left by Marcos which no democratic Philippine Government can resolve in a short period of time. The article expresses the hope as an "ally of the Third World" that the Filipinos can develop their country on the basis of democracy.

The independent Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean on 28 February devotes two full pages, pages 3 and 4, to reports on the situation in the Philippines, and carries an interview with Mrs Morales, charge d'affaires of the Philippine Embassy in Seoul, on page 5.

On page 4, a 500-word article based on foreign news reports, with a photograph of a political prisoner who was released from prison embracing his family, notes a rapid returning to normalcy in the Philippines following the release of political prisoners, stating that the value of the peso shows sign of recovery. It also notes the brisk activity of the new Philippine Government which has asked the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] to relax its demand that the Philippines open its market to foreign goods. On page 3, a short report filed by UPI and relayed by AFP and YONHAP from Moscow, says the Soviet Union has recognized the new government in the Philippines.

TONG-A ILBO carries a 250-word article on page 3 which mentions the anti-Marcos movement among U.S. citizens who want to drive Marcos out of the United States. Two short articles on the same page, 150 words and 40 words, both filed by REUTER and UPI from Manila, say that an assassination plot against Aquino and Enrile has been uncovered and that Aquino had met with Philip Habib. A 150-word UPI/REUTER/YONHAP article on page 3 reports on Aquino's remarks in an interview with NBC TV that her government will try to return Marcos' property from abroad and use it for payment of foreign debt.

On page 4, TONG-A ILBO carries a 2,500-word article filed by Manila correspondent Kim Chong-so and the third installment of a serial article analyzing the future of the Philippines. The article mentions criticism of the Aquino government that it is packed with elites, to which Aquino retorted that she has not forgotten about the masses who helped her. It also notes the fact that the Aquino government appointed some economic officials who had served Marcos.

A 600-word report on page 5 on the interview with the Philippine charge d'affaires in Seoul, quotes the charge d'affaires as saying that democracy will blossom in the Philippines, that she has firm confidence in Aquino's leadership and, therefore, in the ability of the Philippine people to overcome difficulties in the future. The charge d'affaires praises the Philippine Foreign Ministry's efforts to unify the ministry.

A 4-strip cartoon on page 11 describes a man as saying: "That a dictator steps down from power after fraudulent elections; it bears a close resemblance to the incident of 14 April." At this moment, another man butts in on his monologue, saying: "Well, it has one more resemblance. That is, they both sought asylum in Hawaii."

The independent CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean on 28 February carries, on page 3, the third installment of a serial article entitled "Corazon's Philippines" by correspondent Pak Pyong-sok and reporter Yi Chang-kyu. The article deals mainly with the economic crisis in the Philippines, noting that resolving the economic problems may be "more difficult" than driving out Marcos, and details the nation's economic situation in the past and present, including foreign loans and negative growth rates over the past 2 years. The article also notes that the Aquino government is expected to inspire investments to revitalize the nation's economy and will actively induce foreign capital to fill the "void" of domestic capital.

Also on page 3, the daily carries an 800-word article by foreign desk reporter Kim Sang-to entitled "'The Philippines Dream' That the People Achieved." Hailing the spirit of unity shown by the Philippine people during the struggle for democracy and the military position siding with the "silent majority," the article points out that the U.S. steps calling for Marcos' resignation were "zealous, active, and even cruel."

The article praises both the government army and the antigovernment forces for having avoided "armed collision" although they were armed. It concludes by saying that the Philippine people are assigned with the important mission of utilizing their strength of freedom for national reconstruction.

The paper devotes all of page 4 to developments in the Philippines, including a report by Manila correspondent Pak Pyong-sok on the assassination attempt against the lives of Aquino and Enrile by nine Marcos followers, a UPI report on President Aquino's plan to collect Marcos' property overseas, a short UPI report on the Soviet Union's recognition of the new Philippine Government, as well as a brief AFP report on the U.S. plan to offer economic aid to the Philippines.

The government-backed Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean on 28 February carries on the front page a 20-word report on ROK Prime Minister No Sin-yong's congratulatory message to his new Philippine counterpart.

Carried on page 4 are a 200-word report compiled from foreign news agencies on the move of Marcos' followers to resist the Aquino government and on the arrest of those who tried to assassinate Defense Minister Enrile, as well as a 50 word AP report from Washington on the economic aid which the U.S. Administration and the World Bank plan to offer to the Philippines. Also on page 4 are a 100 word UPI/REUTER report from Washington on Aquino's interview with NBC TV on the recovery of Marcos' assets hidden in foreign countries and on Shultz' pledge for cooperation, as well as a 50 word REUTER report from Manila on the legal Philippine leftist force's support for the Aquino government and the underground leftist force's pledge to continue to struggle to establish a "people's democratic government." Finally, the paper carries on page 4 the last installment of an article by reporter Yun Hung-in on the New People's Army in the Philippines. The article discusses its impact on the U.S. military bases in the Philippines and Aquino's proposal for a cease-fire.

Seoul HANGUK ILBO, which is influenced by the government, in Korean on 28 February reports on the Philippines situation on the first 4 of the paper's 12 pages.

On page 1, the paper reports on the congratulatory message sent by ROK President Chon Tu-hwan to President Aquino on her inauguration. The paper also carries a report filed by its Manila correspondent Kim Yong-chong on the new Government's plan to release political prisoners and to block the outflow of property owned by persons close to former President Marcos to overseas countries, as well as a report attributed to REUTER/UPI/YONHAP on the unsuccessful attempt by a mayor and his bodyguards to assassinate Defense Minister Enrile during a press interview. The vernacular also carries on page 1 a report on congratulatory messages sent by ROK Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong, respectively, to Salvador Laurel on his inauguration as the new Philippine prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

A 350-word article in the "Reporter's Eye" column on page 2 entitled "Price of Immorality," views the Soviet Union's congratulations on Marcos' victory in the recent presidential election, describing this as "a shameful act that shows the immoral nature of a communist regime." The article asserts: "Not only Marcos, who was ousted, but the Soviet Union, which lost face by belatedly supporting him, must realize the price of immorality."

On page 3, the paper carries a report filed by Manila correspondent Kim Yong-chong on the new government's "rapid" acceleration of "silent" reforms in the financial and military sectors mainly dealing with the elimination of the New People's Army and private armies owned by business conglomerates.

The 700-word article in the "Echo" column on page 3 entitled "Shouts of the Independent People," says in part: "The situation in the Philippines, as in Great Britain, shows the common knowledge that social peace can be maintained when the people exercise authority as sovereigns and are respected by their 'public servants.'" Specifically, the article says that social peace can also be maintained by dealing with matters by the representatives of the people through discussion in a common language -- democracy. The article continues: Therefore, the public servants of the sovereigns must humbly accept the common knowledge and honestly accept the will of the sovereigns which is expressed in elections. This article also describes the Declaration of Independence on 1 March 1919, as "the declaration that a rule or governing by means of conspiracy, tricks, deceit, violence, and suppression will not be tolerated and that sovereignty rests with the people," and says: "History does not die. Therefore, the shouts in the 1 March movement, which echoed throughout this land 67 years ago, are clearly heard today."

On page 4, HANGUK ILBO carries an article filed by its Manila correspondent Kim Yong-chogn describing scenes of the Filipinos' jubilation in the Malacanang Palace, the National Assembly building, the Veritas radio station, and offices of Namfrel and COMELEC. The paper also carries an AFP/YONHAP report on a statement issued by the National Democratic Front, an underground left-leaning political organization, saying that the new government is a bourgeois government, that if this government protects the people's interests, opposing the U.S. imperialists, it will support it and that if this government adopts "a nation-selling policy?," it will fight against it. The second installment of a serial article entitled "Aquino's Philippines" on page 4 mainly deals with the military's role in recent developments in the Philippines and its possible role in the future.

The government-backed SEOUL SINMUN in Korean on 28 February frontpages a report on Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong's speech at an academic seminar on 27 February. An article in the "Words Within and Without" column on page 1 cites President Aquino's remarks that living in a luxurious place is not suitable for her, because she is the president of a poor country. The article compares President Aquino with Imelda Marcos, indulged in seeking personal pleasures. Noting the difficulties that a female head of state must overcome, as in the cases of Thatcher and Gandhi, the article wishes President Aquino success in leading the Philippines by demonstrating women's inherent strong points.

On page 4, SEOUL SINMUN carries a report compiled from foreign news agencies from Manila on the release of political prisoners, on President Aquino's meeting with U.S. envoy Habib, who conveyed Reagan's congratulatory message. Carried on the same page is a REUTER report from Manila on the arrest of those who tried to assassinate Defense Minister Enrile. Also carried on this page are a UPI/AFP report from Moscow on the Soviet recognition of the Aquino government and the "Correspondent's Notebook" column by Washington correspondent Yi Chong-yon on U.S. television and the fall of Marcos.

The two Seoul English-language newspapers continue extensive coverage of the Philippine situation in their 28 February issues. The KOREA TIMES on page 1 carries a report entitled "9 Political Prisoners Freed; Aquino, New Cabinet Begin To Tackle Tough Problems," with a UPI Manila dateline. Another UPI Manila datelined report on the arrest of 10 who were part of a suspected plot to assassinate Aquino and her defense minister is carried on page 1. On the same page, citing REUTER, AFP and AP, THE KOREA TIMES notes the left-wing groups' support to Aquino in the role of a watchdog, Moscow's offering de facto recognition of Aquino, the U.S.-Japanese plan to hold a meeting on aid to the Philippines on 6 March, and Marcos' remaining under heavy security at a military base. In addition, reports on President Chon's cabling of congratulations to Aquino and on the ROK information minister's warning radical students' against using the Philippine situation as a model are carried. Also on its front page, THE KOREA TIMES carries a picture with no related story, attributed to AP/YONHAP, of Aquino gesturing while meeting with ministers of Marcos' cabinet prior to a news conference in Manila on 26 February.

On page 3 of THE KOREA TIMES carries the following citing AFP, AP: 1) A report entitled "Clash Looms Between U.S., RP New Gov't Over Marcos Assets"; 2) a report entitled "Communists Nowhere in Sight During Philippine Revolution"; and 3) a report entitled "Police Seize \$6.5 Mil. in Cash from Brother of Imelda".

On page 4, THE KOREA TIMES carries a report entitled "People Power Defeats 20 years of Military Might Overnight" which praises the Filipino people's prayers, persuasion and passive resistance, which defeated Marcos, with an AFP Manila dateline.

THE KOREA HERALD, in its 28 February issue, also carries reports citing UPI and AFP noting Reagan's hailing the triumph of democracy the Philippines, the arrest of 10 Marcos followers for attempting to assassinate Aquino and her defense minister, and the scheduled U.S., Japanese meeting on aid to the Philippines along with a picture of Aquino meeting with ministers of Marcos' cabinet. Other reports on page 1 note Chon's congratulatory cable to Aquino, belated reports on the Philippines by Pyongyang, and the noticeably short report on the ROK information minister's warning against using the situation of the Philippines. On page 2 THE KOREA HERALD carries the following citing AP, AFP, UPI: 1) a report on the U.S. and the Aquino government clashing over \$600 million of Marcos which Marcos is alleged to have transferred to the United States; 4) the discovery of antiques, art work worth \$10 million in a New York townhouse; and 5) Aquino's being one of four woman government heads in the world. Finally, on page 4, THE KOREA HERALD carries a commentary-type item by Rajendra Bajpai with a REUTER Manila date entitled "Filipinos Waiting To See How Aquino Solves Knotty Issues," analyzing the tasks and problems facing Aquino.

Seoul Domestic Television Service at 1200 GMT 9, 27 February in its 35-minute newscast, devotes the remaining 10 minutes to, among other things, a report on Chon's congratulatory message to Aquino, a report on the speech by Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong at an academic seminar held on 27 February mentioning the Philippine situation, and a news report on developments in Manila such as the opening of banks and so forth. Aquino is shown speaking to the people and Marcos is shown arriving in Hawaii.

Seoul Domestic Service in Korean at 0300 GMT on 28 February carries a 3-minute AFP/REUTER report from Manila on the release of political prisoners, the normalization of the situation in the Philippines with the inauguration of the new cabinet, on the legal leftist force's welcome of the new government and the underground leftist force's opposition, and on Aquino's meeting with Habib. At 1000 GMT, Seoul Domestic carries a 1-minute report on the release of 38 political prisoners, the formation of the new cabinet, and the rapid return to normalcy in the Philippines.

1 March Report

SK010858 [Editorial Report] South Korean vernacular and English-language newspapers for 1 March continue to report on the situation and developments in the Philippines, but are devoting less space to reportage. In particular, Seoul radio and television newscasts are showing a perceptible decline in coverage and mention of Philippine developments.

SEOUL SINMUN, in its 1 March issue, devotes 3 of the paper's 12 pages to the Philippine situation. On page 2, the paper carries a 1,500-word editorial, entitled "We Criticize Sensationalist Tendencies in Reporting on the Philippines Situation." The editorial scores the sensationalist tendencies shown by some Korean newspapers in reporting on the Philippines as indicative of a lack of a sense of balance, because there is no reason to "get excited" over the situation. It states that comparing the Philippines situation with the situation in Korea "involves a total misconception of our society."

The SEOUL SINMUN editorial goes on to add: "In a word, the Philippines situation is basically different from ours. If there is, by chance, a perception of the Philippines situation by linking it to our situation, this is a result of a wrong, very wrong understanding of our society." In discussing perceptions of the Philippines and Korean situations, the editorial also focuses on the role of the press with regard to these perceptions: "Needless to say, the role of the press for correction guidance will help the people make a good choice." Furthermore, "we think there must be certain limitations on competition among newspapers, considering their very important power to influence."

On page 3 the paper carries an article by reporter An Pyong-chun detailing the New Korea Democratic Party's "opportunistic" opposition to constitutional revision in 1989. The article noted the refusal by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung to accept the 24 February proposal of President Chon by mistakenly interpreting the campus situation to their advantage and by being "greatly encouraged" by the Philippines situation.

The 1 March edition of CHOSON ILBO devotes 2 of 12 pages to reportage on the situation in the Philippines. An 800-word unattributed article on page 4 contains fragmentary reports and stories regarding such aspects of the ending of the Marcos regime as Aquino's resolve to recover property flowing out of the Philippines as a result of moves by Marcos and his followers; demonstrations by the people of the Philippines in support of their new president; and speculation within the Honolulu city government that Marcos may consider establishing a "government in exile."

On page 4, the daily carries a 1,400-word article, the third installment of a serial article entitled "The Era of Corazon in the Philippines," contributed to by correspondent Choe Pyong-kwon from Manila. Noting the resurrection of the Philippine Army, the status of the previous Philippine Army as a private army of the Marcos family, and atrocities and irregularities committed by this army against the people, the daily says: "Everything has changed. The Philippine Army has been reborn through the February revolution. The army, which was once the target of fear and abhorrence, has been changed into one loved by the people." Dwelling on friendly relations between the army and the people, the daily concludes: "In this context, the February revolution in the Philippines was the greatest victory of the democratic forces and was the greatest defeat to communist forces, including the National People's Army, which had worked toward causing corruption and internal collapse in the army and feelings of alienation between the army and the people. As long as the people love the army, there will be no place for communist forces to stand."

On page 5, the daily carries a 500-word column by Yi Kyu-tae on the luxuriousness of Malacanang Palace, the social gap created by the great differences between the rich and the poor in the Philippines, and the new government's policy of dispelling feelings of discrepancy in society.

The 1 March edition of HANGUK ILBO carries, on page 3, a 500-word article by reporter Yim Chong-kon of the foreign news department of the immorality of Marcos. The daily says: "The downfall of the Marcos regime and the emergence of the Aquino regime in the Philippines are an incident demonstrating man's belief that wrong cannot last long." The daily then accuses Marcos of assassinating his political rival, of reinstating Ver, and of telling lies to foreigners.

On page 4, the dialy carries a 2,500-word report by correspondent bim Yong-chong from Manila on how reformist army of 8 icers in the Philippines overthrew Marcos.

TONG-A ILBO, in its 1 March issue, carries, on page 4, a 500-word article filed by Manila correspondent Kim Chong-so on the moves of the Philippine Army against the Marcos regime. The article quotes in detail a Philippine daily's report revealing the moves of the Philippine Army's reformist officers against the Marcos regime, including their contact with the U.S. Embassy in Manila for cooperation, and the relations between General Fidel Ramos, chief of staff of the Philippine Armed Forces, and Juan Ponce Enrile, defense minister, at the time of the fall of Marcos, and their support for Corazon Aquino.

CHUNGANG ILBO, in its 1 March edition, carries a 500-word report, on page 4, by the paper's correspondent from Manila, Pak Pyong-sok, on the latest developments in the Philippines, including the possibility of a visit to Manila by U.S. President Reagan this May, to reconfirm U.S. support for the Philippines; police searches of houses of Marcos supporters and kin, looking for hidden weapons; the banning of hundreds of Marcos supporters from leaving the country; the return of an anti-Marcos leader who was in exile in the United States; and President Corazon Aquino's order for the release of all political prisoners, including the head of the Communist Party, despite Defense Minister Enrile's warning against such an action.

KYONGYANG SINMUN, on 1 March, carries a 2,000-word dialogue between Professor Yi Ki-won of the Korea Spiritual Cultural Research Institute and Professor Yim Song-han of Kangwon University on the situation in the Philippines. The dialogue notes the history of the Philippines; its geographical features, characterized by the fact that it is a nation of some 7,000 islands, making it difficult for the central government to rule the country efficiently; the differences in the situations of the Philippines and the ROK in terms of the people's educational level, historical background, and political life; the lack of national consensus for transfer of power in the Philippines, which enabled Marcos to rule the country for 20 years; the serious economic problems; and the problem of the New People's Army. Professor Yi Ki-won, in the dialogue, stresses that "the problem here is that the Philippine situation is wrongly accepted here as a model of winning democracy through struggle. Such an idea of regarding it as a model or formula is very dangerous." Professor Yi goes on to say that "it seems there are some people in our society attempting to grasp the recent Philippine situation as a domino-type phenomenon for democratization without taking into account the inherent political vulnerability of the Philippines." Professor Yi adds that, in contrast to Marcos' long-term rule, the head of state of the ROK has firmly promised peaceful transfer of power.

In their 1 March issues, the two Seoul English-language newspapers continue to cover the Philippine situation quite extensively, though limiting their reports to foreign press attributions. THE KOREA TIMES carries, on page 1, a report entitled "Reagan May Visit RP in May" with a REUTER-AP dateline. A UPI datelined report on North Korea's first comment on Marco's demise is also carried on page 1. Another AP-attributed article, entitled "\$1 Billion May Be Available for Aid to New RP Gov't" is also carried on page 1. In the paper's "Overseas News" section on page 3, the paper fills half the page with foreign press reports on the Philippines.

THE KOREA HERALD carries, on page 1, the same foreign press articles as carried in THE KOREA TIMES. In its "The World" section on page 2, the paper devotes half of the page to the current situation in the Philippines, with all the articles bearing foreign press agency attributions.

Seoul Domestic Service in Korean at 1000 GMT on 1 March carries a 1-minute report on the moves of Aquino's government to prevent Marcos loyalists, including generals, from escaping overseas, and military authorities' plans to search houses of Marcos followers to confiscate weapons. The report states that the Manila airport is in a "security alert status."

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES REPORTING ON PHILIPPINES

SK010606 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 1 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "We Criticize a Sensationalist Tendency Shown in Reporting on the Philippines Situation"]

[Text] The length of an article carried by a newspaper is generally on indication of its readers' interest. This is a power invested in a newspaper publisher, and it is not a matter that anybody can interfere in. Therefore, in free democratic countries, newspapers of marked individuality coexist and provide pages of variety and vitality.

Contrary to this, in communist countries it is intrinsically difficult to publish pages with variety because the private ownership of the press media is not allowed. Because only information that conforms to the party line is introduced in the news media; uniformity prevails. Needless to say, our newspapers are not the same as the press in these communist countries.

The Question of Commercialism Employed by Newspapers

Even while our newspapers, as the printed media in free democratic countries, have many merits, they also have some limitations; they must pursue commercialism for their existence. The pursuit of commercialism results in stiff competition, and when this becomes excessive, newspapers sometimes lapse into sensationalism. Those who attach importance to the social responsibility of newspapers criticize the sensationalism newspapers easily lapse into.

The recent Philippines situation seemed to be a storm to us. The newspapers that almost devoted whole pages to this situation during a period of a few days made us feel as if the Philippines situation was being played out in our neighborhood, not the story of a country far away. Even though the Philippines situation has ended with Marcos' exile, the attitude of some newspapers that have been reporting on the Philippines situation has left us with a rather bitter aftertaste. It seems that they have been excessive.

Because it maintains air force and naval bases in the Philippines, the United States has strong military interests there. For this reason, it must take an interest in the destiny of the Philippines. Japan maintains close economic ties with the Philippines because it is a powerful export market for Japan in Southeast Asia. For this reason, Japan also has an interest in the Philippines situation. What about us? From a logical point of view, we have no reason to get so excited at the Philippines situation.

We know that some people have taken an interest in the Philippines situation. We also know why they have taken an interest in this. Nevertheless, we cannot shake the notion that the attitude of our newspapers, which have dealt with the Philippines situation, leaves something to be desired in terms of their sense of balance. Frankly speaking, this is because an intention to arouse the readers' interest, in excess of satisfying their interest, has been shown.

The Phenomenon of Subordination of Information

Newspapers generally depend upon the four major Western news agencies in reporting on incidents taking place in other countries. In this way, it is easy for us to unconsciously see the world through their spectacles. It is easy to misinterpret that an incident involving the kidnapping of scores of whites is a central incident in world affairs, without realizing that millions of people are starving to death in Africa.

This is a phenomenon of information subordination. It is difficult to deny the fact that reporting on the Philippines situation has been influenced by such a phenomenon. In opposition to information subordination, since the 1970's the Third World countries have made joint efforts to free themselves from the control of information by the developed countries. They have demanded the establishment of a new international order regarding information.

There is no true political, cultural, or spiritual independence worthy of its name without overcoming the state of information subordination. We must see what will become of us in a new light when we uncritically accept the results arising from such a phenomenon as the control of information. In a word, the Philippines situation is basically different from ours. If there is, by chance, a perception of the Philippines situation by linking it to our situation, this is the result of a misunderstanding in our society.

The Role of Newspapers at a Turning Point

First of all, substantial difference is seen between the Philippines and us in the level of development as a state. The Philippines is still an economically underdeveloped country that has remained at the level of underdevelopment. However, we are an industrial state that is soon expected to reach the threshold of an advanced country. The very conception of linking our affairs to the situation in another country that is on a different level is defilement against ourselves and self-torture.

The populist movement became a force that accelerated political change in the Philippines. However, such a method will not work in our country. This was evidenced by the fact that some politicians unsuccessfully attempted to come to power by means of the populist movement in 1980.

We are facing an important turning point in our country. If we wisely overcome this turning point in the country, we can use this as a stepping stone to further development. Otherwise, we are likely to again suffer from national trials. The role of the press, including newspapers, for correct guidance at this important turning point of the country is more important than ever. Needless to say, the role of the press for correct guidance will help the people make a good choice.

As long as we do not deny the existence of commercial newspapers that have their basis in private entrepreneurship, good-natured competition among commercial newspapers is desirable and must exist. However, we think there must be certain limitations on competition among newspapers, considering their very important power to influence. In passing this historical turning point, the role of the press, including newspapers, will most likely be decisive. Now is the time for us to once again reflect on the responsibility of the press.

ROLE OF MASSES IN PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED

SK021000 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Mar 86 p 5

[Column by Hong Sa-chung of the editorial staff in the "Sunday Column": "The Two Faces of the People"]

[Excerpts] At one point during World War II, the rumor that an entire German tank division had been wiped out by bombing raids carried out by the allies spread among the people in a German-held territory.

This rumor instantly inflamed joy and hope for liberation in the hearts of the people. The German propaganda machine, however, proved that this was nothing but a groundless rumor. Nevertheless, the people were not disappointed, and their resistance against the German Army that held them under occupation surged rather than weakened when confronted by the truth.

To the residents in the occupied territory, the destruction of a German tank division was not the source of their hope, but a symbol of their hope. This being the case, if this symbol became worthless, they would certainly have invented another rumor and believed it. Maybe the same kind of feeling made us excited while watching the political changes wrought in the Philippines in the wake of Marcos's dramatic escape. We hate all dictators who suppress human rights by claiming that the suppression is inevitable in order to serve the national interests and then take the law unto themselves in search of their own interests. Perhaps, however, this may not have been the sole reason why we applauded the Filipino people unreservedly.

Now is not the time for us to be excited. The emotion that moved the Filipino people cannot be our own and we cannot expect that the same thing that has happened in the Philippines could happen to us, whether we hope for it or not. We can only hope that we can draw our own lesson in the process of studying a series of causes that led to Marcos' downfall.

More often than not we tend to believe what we want to believe and to ignore what we do not want to believe. This applies both to those who try to find similarities in the Philippine situation to our own situation and to those who refuse to do so.

People believe that a protracted one-man dictatorship, crony-oriented politics, corruption, and a fraudulent election played a major role in toppling Marcos. However, there are many more causes, such as Imelda's greed and ambitions, the military, the assassination of Benigno Aquino, and the economic crisis. But the combination of all these causes cannot sufficiently explain what made so great a number among the masses form a human barricade in front of gun muzzles, risking their lives.

People describe what has happened in the Philippines as a victory of the Philippine masses. President Reagan used the word "miracle" to describe it. He may have meant to say that the strength of the masses was so enormous that it produced a miracle. However, the U.S. President seemed to have underestimated the strength of the Filipino people at the beginning and, therefore, had no word except "miracle" to describe what has happened in the Philippines. At least he believed that the strength of the Filipino masses was strong enough to bring down Marcos.

Another thing that we must not forget regarding the Philippine situation is that it was the protracted one-man dictatorship that provoked the anger of the masses who eventually toppled the dictatorship, and it was also the masses who made the dictatorship's long stay in power possible.

More pressing and more provocative and realistic incentives, in addition to such abstract ideological concepts as democracy and freedom, are needed to motivate hundreds of thousands and even millions of people to pour into the streets, no matter how politically awakened they may have become, how much they may have matured politically, and how corrupt the Marcos dictatorship may have become.

Benigno Aquino used to denounce Marcos while he was alive by saying: There are only two kinds of people in the Philippines -- the haves and the have-nots. The Philippines may not be the only such country. The only fatal mistake is that Marcos has made it possible for the haves to live better and have-nots to remain in poverty all the time.

It is still too early to determine whether or not the political changes in the Philippines constitute a revolution. This is primarily because the rebellion of Defense Minister Enrile and General Ramos, which may have been a decisive factor in toppling the Marcos government, is questionable, at best, in terms of its role. Both were Marcos' men a few days ago. It may not be far-fetched to say that it was not so much the sake of democracy as their greater ambition and fear of losing their jobs in the government that made them stand on the side of the masses. Fortunate for all was the fact that U.S. covert support was at work behind the change in the Philippines. It may be more appropriate to say that the support from the United States has given the Filipino people more strength.

Dictatorial power, no matter how strong it may be, cannot be retained indefinitely. The stronger the dictatorial power becomes, the fiercer the struggle for power within the dictatorship grows. The dictator can become so arrogant that he believes nothing is impossible with his power and, therefore, he begins to act unreasonably or negligently. This, in turn, provides a breeding ground for the strength of the masses. The most dangerous situation develops when both the dictator and the masses have too much confidence in their own respective strength. The strength of the Filipino masses was sufficient to bring the military to its side. It may be more appropriate to say that the masses had a clear-cut cause strong enough to make the military stand on its side.

CHON PROPOSES REUNIFICATION MEETING TO NORTH

SK010317 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday called for the holding of a meeting this year between the "highest authorities" of the two Koreas. He first proposed the idea of a summit meeting between the leaders of South and North Korea in 1981. Chon said that the meeting, which would demonstrate the nation's determination to achieve peaceful reunification independently, is a "national task" that should not be put off any longer. The meeting, he said, would be a "short-cut" to international efforts to achieve peaceful reunification.

In a commemorative address read by Prime Minister No Sin-yong at a ceremony marking the 67th anniversary of the March 1 independence movement, Chon said he hopes that North Korea will get on the "road to the peace and reunification" by responding affirmatively to his proposal.

In June 1981, Chon proposed to North Korean leader Kim Il-song that the "highest authorities" of the two Koreas hold a meeting. Chon pointed out that South Korea is preparing for its first peaceful transfer of power and the hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics. At this "turning point in history," he said, the nation should throw out negative memories and conflicts of the past, making efforts to ensure a better future through cooperation and an affirmative attitude. "In light of our experiences of the past, when the division of national consensus took power away from us, giving birth to a history of depression, now is the time when the wisdom of unity demonstrated in the spirit of the March 1 movement is needed more than ever before." Chon said.

The next two to three years, he said, will be a crucial period for the fate of the nation. Therefore, he continued, Korea should fulfill the duty of the times in order to enter the new century as an advanced country by putting into practice the spirit of the March 1 movement, which consolidated the foundation for independence as a historical landmark.

Talks Expected This Year

SK020002 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday he "expects" that the summit talks between South and North Korea he had proposed to Pyongyang will be realized within this year. "I hope North Korea will take to in an affirmative manner the proposal for the talks between the highest authorities of South and North Korea, which I have repeatedly urged since I put forth the bid in 1981. I expect the talks will be realized within this year," he said in a speech.

In an address marking the 67th anniversary of the Samil (March 1) Independence Movement, Chon said, ".... the realization of this meeting will demonstrate the independent will for peaceful unification internally and externally and serve as a shortcut to foster an international milieu for the peaceful unification with initiative. Therefore, the realization of the summit conference is the national undertaking which should not be delayed any more," he stressed.

The presidential speech was read by Prime Minister No Sin-yong at a ceremony at the Sejong Cultural Center. The Chief Executive also said that the spirit of the March 1 Independence Movement should be again put into practice to concentrate the national energies for the successful execution of the major undertakings of the country.

"Now is the very time when we must again display our wisdom to seek a national solidarity so as to achieve a leap forward in the national development," Chon said emphatically. The President recalled the past historic experience that a split in opinion has given rise to the dissipation of national energies and eventually brought a "history of retreat." Chon termed the next two to three years as a crucial period that will have a great effect upon the national destiny, calling upon the people to combine their efforts for the creation of an advanced country.

The basic spirit of the March 1 Independence Movement lies in the fact that all the people who participated in the movement in a total unity, transcending the factional interests. The country is faced with such major national undertakings as the successful change of government and the staging of the 1988 Olympics, which will serve as a stepping stone for another take-off in national development.

These tasks will not be successfully implemented in the absence of positive participation and devotion by the people, Chon emphasized. "What has to be done this time is to have grand visions directed toward the nation's interests, not merely pursuing trivial gains. Therefore, we should display our wisdom of full participation in exploring the future of our nation in the spirit of unity," Chon said.

POSITION ON DPRK OLYMPICS PROPOSAL CLARIFIED

SK010910 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Sports Minister Pak Se-chik once again clarified Seoul's refusal to accept North Korea's proposal to co-host the 1988 Summer Olympics. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) selected Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Games at its general meeting.

"If North Korea does not accept the provision of the IOC Charter that the Olympic Games should be hosted by a single national olympic committee, there will be no substantial progress in the third South-North Korean sports talks, to be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, in June," Pak said in an interview with the ASAHI SHIMBUN, a Japanese paper. Pak came to Japan to watch the first Winter Asian Games, scheduled to begin Saturday in Sapporo, Japan.

Pak said that the simultaneous entry of South and North Korean contingents in the opening ceremonies of the Olympics would be a good idea but that it would be possible only if the two sides make progress through the sports talks. Former South Korean Sports Minister, Yi Yong-ho first suggested the idea of simultaneous entry. Pak said that the prospects that North Korean officials will make contacts during the Winter Asian Games are unlikely.

Meanwhile, Kim Chong-ha, president of the (South) Korean National Olympic Committee (KOC), suggested that the Seoul side would discontinue further sports talks with Pyongyang if the Lausanne meeting ends in failure. In an interview with Japan's KYODO news service, Kim said that it would be meaningless to continue the talks if the North Korean side reiterates its demand to co-host the Olympics in the June meeting.

In a meeting of communist countries last year in Hanoi, several countries agreed to make their own decisions concerning their participation in the Seoul Olympics if Pyongyang's proposal is rejected by the IOC. The communist countries have notified Pyongyang that they would participate in the Seoul Olympiad if South Korea allows them to display their national flags and to play their national anthems during the games, Kim said.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT INDIA, AUSTRALIA, FIJI

SK010145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong is scheduled to leave here Sunday for a two-week tour of India, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, the prime minister's office announced Saturday. During his official visits to the four nations, No is expected to discuss the promotion of friendly ties with Prime Ministers Shri Rajiv Gandhi of India, Robert Hawke of Australia, David Lange of New Zealand and Sir Kamisese Mara of Fiji.

No will visit New Delhi March 3-5 before flying to Australia on March 6, where he will stay until March 10. After visiting New Zealand March 10-12, the prime minister will visit Fiji March 12-14 on the last leg of his trip. No's visits will be made at the invitations of the four prime ministers.

He is also scheduled to meet with other government and parliamentary leaders, including Indian President Zail Singh and Governor-General Sir Ninian Stephen of Australia. Accompanying No on the trip will be Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok [as received] and No's chief secretary, Ha Sun-pong.

The main objective of No's trip, which has been delayed for a long time, is to expand political and economic relations between Korea and the four countries, the sources said. The visit is also expected to provide the Korean Government with an opportunity to solidify its diplomatic advantage over North Korea in the four countries.

SPK SCORES VODKPOCHENTONG AIRPORT ATTACK CLAIM

BK011354 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1205 GMT 1 Mar 86

["Lie" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 1 -- The radio of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea has excelled day in day out in making many whopping lies and no reluctance to chirp the same ridiculous stories. The case on Wednesday is for an instance. The radio beat bass-drummer on the alleged attacks on the Pochentong airport by the Khmer Rouge, and chanted loudly the other imaginary exploits elsewhere. This is a way the Khmer Rouges are accustomed to use it since their downfall in January 1979 to mislead the public opinion to cover up their [words indistinct] and the increasing internal conflicts within the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

The Khmer Rouge made this shameful lie by ignoring the fact that many foreigners who are on their mission in Phnom Penh and can witness to the authenticity of the fact. Yet in the face of the incessant raising of prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the international arena, the Khmer reactionaries and their bosses in Beijing are running out of expedient except resorting to cook up lies.

[Words indistinct] Kampuchean people, leaving out these completely bare fabrications of the Khmer Rouge radio, shall deal more heavy blows to any adventurous moves which may be conducted by the Khmer reactionaries, henchmen of the Beijing expansionists, to their national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The truth always remains the truth.

SPK MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF VIENTIANE SUMMIT

BK281009 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1216 GMT 22 Feb 86

["The Fraternal Indochinese Alliance: A Factor of Peace" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Feb (SPK) -- The PRK-SRV-LPDR strategic alliance, of which one of the culminating points was the 23-24 February 1983 Indochinese summit in Vientiane, is irrefutably a factor of peace in Asia. The year 1983 was marked by a perceptible consolidation of the three Indochinese countries and an intensification of their cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. It was also a year when the first conference of the three countries' committees for economic cooperation was held, followed by satisfactory results in virtually every sector -- economic, political, diplomatic, and social.

Since then, several programs of cooperation have been established among the Indochinese countries, causing remarkable changes in various aspects. As for the Cambodian people, they have constantly promoted their multifaceted cooperation with the two fraternal countries, thereby succeeding in developing the national economy.

In 1984, besides the restoration of existing facilities, Vietnam helped the PRK in planning and building new facilities serving agriculture, the production of consumer goods, and other social activities. This is another stage of the program to coordinate the plans of the three countries for the 1986-1990 period and to work out long-term cooperation projects.

For the LPDR, Vietnam's assistance has been translated, among many other things, into the construction of national Route 9 linking the highlands with Vietnam's Danang City. This was Vietnam's effort to reduce Laos' dependence on Thailand as an import-export route.

Vietnamese specialists have help to work out hundreds of construction projects from irrigation to health service, industry, and communications.

In the spirit of the summit communique, the three peoples have sought to give their revolution a strong push, thus affirming their force in contributing to the move to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. They have concentrated their efforts on national construction and defense, while constantly heightening their vigilance against "the war of subversion and territorial integrity" and "the general war of sabotage" provoked by the Chinese expansionists and ultrarightist Thai ruling circles.

Our struggle against such enemies, associated with the U.S. imperialists, continues to be intense, complicated, and violent. The latter have sought by all means to weaken our countries before annexing them.

As the joint communique of the summit stressed the need for a strategic alliance among the three countries to preserve the independence of each, history also shows that "the militant alliance of the three peoples" is a law of development and a factor permitting us to frustrate the enemies of all colors to preserve freedom. The independence of their three countries would be immediately threatened if their solidarity were broken.

In the face of this unshakable militant solidarity, in Cambodia the remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the other reactionary Cambodians have not ceased to be dealt hard blows from the KPRAF and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army along the Cambodian-Thai border, and on Vietnam's northern border Chinese troops have been severely punished by the Armed Forces and people of Vietnam.

In Laos, the international reactionary forces and the ultrarightist Thai circles have supported the exiled Lao reactionaries by providing them with arms and ammunition so that they can return to undertake sabotage inside the country. More serious is the fact that the Thai ultrarightists, with the assistance of China, have sent troops to attack Lao territory itself. However, the attackers have brought upon themselves nothing but pitiful failure.

During the past 7 years, the Thai authorities have proven themselves zealous supporters of the Chinese policy against the three Indochinese countries. Unfortunately, their slanderous campaigns have all gone bankrupt in the face of the ever-strengthening solidarity and special friendship of the three peoples. For this reason, we can say that "the fraternal alliance among the three Indochinese countries is also a factor of peace in Asia." We want peaceful coexistence, friendship, and cooperation with all our neighbors. We reiterate our call for an end to confrontation and the start of a dialogue, the only means to settle the problems under dispute.

SIHANOUK GREETES AQUINO ON ELECTION AS PRESIDENT

BK020522 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Mar 86

[26 February greetings message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to Corazon Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines]

[Text] To Her Excellency Mrs Corazon Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philipines, Manila:

In the name of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, as well as in my own name, I would like to express my warmest congratulations to you on the occasion of the Philippine people electing you to hold the highest position in the Republic of the Philippines.

May you achieve a complete success in fulfilling your historic and lofty mission as chief of state of the Philippines. May the Filipino people enjoy happiness and prosperity.

Would you please accept my highest regards and salutation.

[Dated] Beijing, 26 February 1986

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

Khieu Samphan Greets Laurel

BK010327 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 28 Feb 86

[26 February congratulatory message from Khieu Samphan, DK vice president for foreign affairs, to Salvador Laurel, vice president, prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, on his appointment]

[Text] To His Excellency Salvador Laurel, vice president, prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, Manila:

Excellency:

I am very happy to hear that you have been elected vice president of the Republic of the Philippines and appointed as prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

On this joyous occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to you. May you enjoy good health and new victories in your new, noble mission for the development of the Republic of the Philippines and the well-being of the Philippine people. The Cambodian people and the CGDK are very happy that the recent events in the Philippines have ended well. This good end proves the maturity and virtue of the heroic Philippine people and the Philippine Armed Forces and their leaders. For this reason, we wish to join with the friendly Philippine people in celebrating this new era of the Republic of the Philippines under the leadership of Her Excellency Mrs Corazon Aquino.

Also on this happy occasion, I would like to express the deepest gratitude of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to you and, through you, to the new government and the Philippine people for giving constant encouragement and support to the current national patriotic struggle waged by the Cambodian people against foreign aggression in order to liberate our nation and defend our race. I am convinced that the splendid friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries will certainly develop further.

Please accept my highest regards.

Democratic Kampuchea, 26 February 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREET'S SITTHI'S APPOINTMENT

BK030145 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Mar 86

["Text" of 18 January congratulatory message from DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan to Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Royal Thai Government]

[Text] Excellency: On your appointment as deputy prime minister while remaining foreign minister of the Royal Thai Government, I am particularly honored and pleased to express warmest congratulations to you on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name. Your appointment to this new position is a reward from the Thai Government and the fraternal Thai people for your capacity as a statesman of great wisdom and for your personal successes in national construction and defense.

I wish Your Excellency the best of health, happiness, and many more successes in your noble mission.

I take the opportunity of this propitious occasion to reiterate my profound gratitude to the Royal Thai Government and the Thai people for the firm, unreserved, and sturdy support accorded to the Cambodian people' and CGDK's just cause of national survival. Confident of the incessant development of relations and the traditional friendly cooperation between our two countries and peoples, I beg your excellency to please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 18 January 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

DK ARMY PRAISED FOR ATTACK ON TRAINING CENTER

BK280258 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Feb 86

[26 February commendation message from DK National Army Supreme Command]

[Text] 1. At midnight on 8 February, our National Army, together with our people, attacked the Vietnamese enemy's national military training center at ACO, west of Kompong Speu Town, which is 40 km west of Phnom Penh with the following satisfactory results.

-- We killed 145 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded 155 others. These included 2 Vietnamese regimental commanders, 2 battalion commanders, 25 Vietnamese experts, and 10 Lao experts. We destroyed 487 assorted guns, 7 ammunition depots each measuring 20 by 70 meters loaded with 37-, 85-, 105-, 130-, and 150-mm shells, 70 barracks, 1 rice storage house with 2,000 bags of rice, 3 buildings where military tactics were taught, 20 cars, 4 tractors, 50 bicycles, 6 large and small power generators, 2 15-watt telegraphs, 3 2-watt telegraphs, 6 telephones, 10 radio receivers, and 150 barrels of gasoline and diesel oil which burned from midnight to dawn.

-- We seized 70 assorted guns and a large quantity of military equipment. We freed 550 fraternal Cambodian soldiers and allowed them to go home.

2. The supreme command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army would like to express congratulations and whole-hearted commendation to cadres, combatants, and people for actions on this northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield. The Supreme Command of the National Army calls on cadres, combatants, and people to review and learn from this experience and the satisfactory results of the attack against this Vietnamese enemy's national military training center at ACO so as to carry on our attack against the Vietnamese enemy on the northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield more effectively and successfully.

3. The Supreme Command also calls on cadres and combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and our people on the northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield to more vigorously intensify their activities against the Vietnamese enemy in accordance with our new five attack tactics, particularly their attacks to destroy and dismantle the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks, thus causing more difficulties and creating more serious impasses for the Vietnamese enemy.

[Dated] 26 February 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

DK ARMY COMMENDED FOR POCHENTONG AIRPORT ATTACK

BK010415 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 28 Feb 86

[27 February letter of commendation from the DK National Army Supreme Command]

[Text] 1. On the night of 12 February our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in cooperation with the fraternal Cambodian soldiers attacked Pochentong Airport on the Phnom Penh battlefield and scored praiseworthy results as follows:

We killed 26 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 34 others. We destroyed two aircraft, three weapons and ammunition depots, and a depot of aircraft gasoline containing hundreds of thousands of liters of fuel. These ammunition and gasoline depots were set ablaze and exploded throughout the night.

2. On the night of 21 February, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army together with our people attacked the Ponhea Loe District office located in Prek Phnou township and scored praiseworthy results. We killed 18 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 32 others; destroyed 40 guns, 3 trucks, 8 motorboats, 1 district office building, 10 barracks, 1 diesel oil depot with 50,000 liter capacity, and 1 gasoline depot with 5,000 liters capacity; and seized 7 guns and a quantity of assorted ammunition. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army freed and allowed to return home 600 youths forcibly recruited by the Vietnamese enemies.

3. The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army would like to express warmest congratulations to cadres, combatants, people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers on Phnom Penh battlefield and calls on them to sum up and draw experience from this attack against the Pochentong International Airport and the attack against Ponhea Loe district office so as to intensify their attacks against the Vietnamese enemies more effectively and successfully on the Phnom Penh battlefield.

4. The Supreme Command calls on cadres and combatants of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers on the Phnom Penh battlefield to carry on their activities against the Vietnamese enemies in accordance with our five attack tactics in order to cause more difficulties and create a great impasse to the Vietnamese enemies.

[Dated] 27 February 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea.

SUPPLY TRAIN HITS MINE ON WAY TO PHNOM PENH

BK010219 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Kompong Som battlefield: At 1100 on 25 February, a Vietnamese train carrying ammunition, gasoline, and rice from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh ran over our mines at Prek Smach east of Veal Renh. We killed 16 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 18 others for a total of 34 enemy casualties. We destroyed 15 guns, including 1 12.8-mm gun, 1 12.7-mm gun, 2 M-30's, 2 b-40's, 1 M-79, and 8 AK's, 1 locomotive, and 18 train cars -- 10 loaded with ammunition, 5 loaded with 250,000 liters of gasoline, and 3 loaded with rice -- which burned in the explosion. We seized some materiel and cut 70 meters of railroad tracks.

BRIEFS

KAMPOT RETURNEES -- Last year, units in Kampot Province carried out mass agitation work resulting in the surrender of 436 enemy elements hidden among the masses, and 130 enemy soldiers surrendered to state authorities bringing with them 19 weapons and some war materiel. Twenty families volunteered to go into the jungles to persuade their relatives and family members to return to the revolution; 20 people came back with 8 weapons. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK]

SIEM REAP RETURNEES -- At the beginning of 1986, 215 misled persons rallied to the revolution in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, bringing along 159 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. Among these returnees are two battalion commanders. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Feb 86 BK]

KOMPONG CHAM RETURNEES -- In January, people in Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province, persuaded 33 misled persons to return to the revolution. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Feb 86 BK]

MORE SIEM REAP RETURNEES -- Phnom Penh SPK February 28 -- In January alone 215 people misled by enemy propaganda broke with the enemy rank and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. They brought along 159 guns and a quantity of ammunition. Among the returnees were 77 Polpotists, 68 Sereikas and 16 Sihanoukists. Five of them were battalion or company commanders. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 28 Feb 86 BK]

REGIONAL MILITARY SUCCESSES -- In 1985, security forces in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, and commune militiamen closely cooperated with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and launched operations to sweep up enemies. As a result, 47 enemy soldiers were killed and 68 wounded. We destroyed 130 enemy camps and seized 26 weapons, 8 5AK loaders, 250 rounds of AK ammunition, 400 metric tons of rice, and a quantity of other war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Feb 86 BK]

PHOMVIHAN GREET'S GORBACHEV'S BIRTHDAY

BK011011 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 1 (OANA-KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, addresses in Moscow today a message of greetings to M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who turns 55 years of age.

Speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of the LPRP, and on his own behalf, K. Phomvihan conveys his intimate sentiment of friendship and best wishes of success to M. Gorbachev and fulfillment of his lofty task for peace and socialism.

VIENTIANE LINKS USSR AID TO ECONOMIC 'SUCCESSES'

BK261340 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Feature: "Fruits of the Mutual Cooperation and Assistance Between Laos and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Great all-round victories and successes have been scored by the Lao people under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP in the tasks of transforming and building the new society and defending socialist Laos in the past 10 years thanks to support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet assistance to Laos is tremendous, all-round, and effective. The great Soviet party, state, and people have directly contributed to the victories of the Lao revolution in each stage -- in the periods of the national liberation struggle, the socialist transformation, and construction. The Soviet Union has rendered assistance to Laos in implementing over 50 major projects, either through gratis aid or loans.

Several projects have already been completed and many others are underway. An estimated 95 percent of the gratis aid projects and 62 percent of the loan projects have been completed. These projects include the construction of the Intersputnik satellite telecommunications station, the farm tools repair shop at Tha Ngon, the Nam Ngum bridge, the Nam Neun bridge, the main bridge No. 1 at Se Banghiang, the Nam Kading bridge, the oil depot with an 8,000 cubic meter capacity, the survey of the oil pipeline route, the construction of the Polytechnic school, a 150-bed hospital, an auto repair shop at Dongchong, the Route 9 highway, the supply of equipment to five road construction units, the construction of a state organization for overseas cargo transport, auto repair shops in many provinces, and many other assistance programs. These projects are extremely vital to the socialist transformation and construction in Laos.

All in all, the total material assistance given to Laos by the USSR since 1975 has amounted to nearly 50 percent of the overall international assistance to our country. As a result of the effective assistance from the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and many friendly countries throughout the world, the tasks of defending and building our socialist country have been gradually fulfilled with new and greater achievements. The Lao people now have greater confidence in their honorable revolutionary cause and are more resolved and determined to score even greater victories in walking along the path of socialist transformation and construction in our country.

ATHIT HOLDS PRIVATE MEETING WITH OFFICERS

BK280207 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek last night huddled over dinner with a group of senior military officials at his Kesakomon residence amidst wild speculations that he was contemplating the possibility of entering politics after his retirement.

Earlier Wednesday night, Athit received a group of northeastern MP's at his residence and one of them said that Athit appeared inclined to jump into politics after his retirement.

The seven senior military officials who were invited to the dinner are Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Kamhaeng Chanthawirat, Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Akkhaphon Somrup, Armed Forces Chief-of Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak, former Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Mana Rattanakoset, Assistant Police Director General Pol Lt Gen Banthoeng Kampanatsaenyakon and Parliament Vice-President Gen Som Khattaphan. All of them are graduates from Army Pre-Cadet School Class Five.

Gen Chuthai, Gen Kamphaeng, Gen Akkhaphon, Gen Banchop and Pol Lt Gen Banthoeng are due to retire this year.

Gen Mana is reportedly pondering over the formation of a political party which will group retired military officers and people from other walks of life while Pol Lt Gen Banthoeng has agreed to head Mass Party of dissident Democrat MP Chaloe Yubamrung at the next general elections.

Last night's get-together was described as "private" and some graduates from the class told THE NATION that they had not been invited to the restricted party. Supreme Command Secretary Maj Gen Kamon Udomsin, close aide to Gen Athit, said that the meeting between Gen Athit and northeastern MPs Wednesday night did not discuss the possibility of Gen Athit heading a new political party which would group the MPs. "It is the MPs who asked to see Gen Athit and the meeting has been requested a long time ago. It so happened that Gen Athit found himself free on Wednesday," Maj Gen Kamon said. He said that Gen Athit and the MPs exchanged views over problems in the Northeast. But Nong Khai MP Chaiwat Phromprasit said that Gen Athit, the extension of whose term is still at stake, appeared inclined to jump into politics after his retirement. Without the extension, he is due to retire later this year.

Emerging from the meeting at about 9:30 pm, Gen Mana and Pol Lt Gen Banthoeng told reporters that they did not discuss "politics." They said the eight generals only discussed preparations to hold a party for graduates from the same class. "The only political question that Gen Athit asked us was about my plan to set up a party and the report that Pol Lt Gen Banthoeng will head Mass Party. I confirmed to him that I will form a party," Gen Mana said.

However, informed military sources noted that key members of the grouping of the alumni like secretary Maj Gen Laphon Panakawong and treasurer Gen Ong-at Suppamat were not invited to the meeting last night.

Sources said that Gen Athit and the seven generals exchanged views on the present political situation. Gen Som, Gen Mana and Pol Lt Gen Banthoeng mainly briefed the others on their assessments of the political situation, the sources added.

SITTHI CONGRATULATES PHILIPPINE FOREIGN MINISTER

BK280728 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila today sent a message congratulating Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel. The message says:

I extend to you my congratulations on your appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of the Philippines. I am convinced that as foreign minister you will strengthen the friendly relations and close cooperation between Thailand and the Philippines to the benefit of our two countries. I am looking forward, in my capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, to working closely with you. Your appointment reflects the importance that the Philippines attaches to ASEAN, and this will benefit the whole ASEAN bloc.

Signed: Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and foreign minister

PRC SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT GROUP ENDS VISIT

BK020826 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] President of the Chinese Supreme People's Court Zhen Tianxiang and his party left for a visit to Lampang Province on Thursday morning. The group was welcomed by the provincial governor, government officials, and local people. A welcoming ceremony was held for the group at Arwnothai School in Lampang. The president of the Chinese Supreme People's Court was given a souvenir from the province. After the ceremony, the visitor went to the provincial hall by horse-drawn carriage, which is typical of the province. About 2,000 schoolchildren along the way waved flags welcoming the group. In the afternoon the president of the Chinese Supreme People's Court and delegation visited the provincial and district courts of Lampang.

We have reported on the visit to Thailand by the president of the Chinese Supreme People's Court since the beginning of his arrival. Today is the last day of the visit. The group left the Bangkok airport this morning for the PRC.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BURMADiscusses Antidrug Cooperation

BK280131 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Thailand and Burma will intensify their suppression of drug trafficking along their common border and will exchange intelligence information on the illicit trade, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Sitthi told reporters upon his return from Rangoon that his trip was highly successful in "rejuvenating the brotherly relations" between Thailand and Burma. "From now on, we can look up to the new era of Thai-Burmese relations," he said.

During his three-day trip, Sitthi said he held long discussions with Burmese leaders, including U Ne Win, chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party, President U San Yu, Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha and Foreign Minister Ye Gaung. He said he exchanged views with them on outstanding bilateral issues concerning trade and economic cooperation, border demarcation and future cultural relations.

Sitthi said Thailand expressed interest in strengthen fishing cooperation and trade with Burma. "Trade has been slow. We hope it will pick up with more exchange of trade officials," he said.

The foreign minister said Thailand and Burma also agree to step up their cooperation in the suppression of drug trafficking along their border. He said the cooperation will include exchange of intelligence information on the movement of drugs. Thailand and Burma form parts of the so-called "Golden Triangle" which is one of the world's biggest opium-producing areas.

On the question of disputed border demarcation along Sai River in Chaing Rai, Sitthi said Thailand had invited Burma to send a technical survey team to Thailand to inspect the area of dispute. "This problem can be easily solved," he added. A Thai team to be led by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan will soon travel to Rangoon to discuss with Burmese officials the border issues as part of the annual consultations of the Joint Thai-Burmese Border Committee.

"I reaffirmed with the Burmese leaders that Thailand has no policy of supporting minority groups fighting against Rangoon," he said.

Sitthi, who has been to Burma on four different occasions, added that both countries agreed to exchange scholars and students. "It is a good way to strengthen our relations by having their students and teachers in our universities," he said. Thailand agreed to dispatch two Thai language teachers to Burma in the near future as part of the exchange programme.

Makes Statement

BK280844 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila given to newsmen in Bangkok, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] We let Burma know that Thailand attaches importance to it. I told them that Burma is regarded as the Switzerland of Southeast Asia because of its strict neutrality. Besides, Burma and Thailand have similar culture and religion. We exchanged views on bilateral relations, on cooperation, and especially on trade. I told them that our cooperation would benefit stability in the region.

We have presented our suggestions to Burma regarding trade and economic cooperation. Thailand and Burma still do not have agreements to this effect. In fact, I have already presented my suggestions to the Burmese foreign minister as well as Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs U Tun Tin. I told them that Thailand has concluded trade and economic cooperation agreements with all the countries in South Asia. We have even concluded such treaties with eight out of nine East European countries. Therefore, Thailand thinks it should also conclude trade and economic cooperation agreements with Burma as we already have trade with Burma. The Burmese authorities took our proposal under consideration. It will be discussed by the Council of Economic Ministers with U Tun Tin as chairman of the council. I also learned that the meeting was held the following day.

Besides trade, I also discussed with them Thailand's assistance and exchange program. Thailand offers scholarships to Burma on many subjects under the Thai Aid Program. We have already offered 57 scholarships to Burmese students. He told Burma of more scholarships under the Thai Aid Program. Its students can be enrolled at the Asian Institute of Technology. We also suggested that there should be more cultural exchanges.

We are close to each other but we speak different languages. Thailand therefore proposed an exchange of two or three Thai language lecturers teaching at the Burmese university and Burmese lecturers teaching here. This would enable us to understand the languages.

Concerning the fishing problem, I admitted to the Burmese our intrusion. I thanked them for the release of 501 fishermen. Burma said many more will also be freed soon. I thanked them for such a compromising attitude. I mentioned to Burma that we are interested in joint fishing ventures. Thailand has joint fishing ventures with India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. Anyway, it is up to Burma to make the decision on this matter.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAYS CAMBODIAN BORDER 'TENSE'

HK280636 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Bangkok, Feb (AFP) -- The situation on the Thai-Cambodian border is now "tense" due to heavy deployment of Vietnamese troops in western Cambodia, a Thai military spokesman said Friday. Eastern Task Force Commander Major Cherdchai Teerathanont said Vietnam had deployed its 6th and 59th Divisions last week "in direct confrontation" with Thai troops in the eastern province of Prachinburi, 230 kilometres (138 miles) east of Bangkok. He said this had increased tension in the area but that there had not been clashes between Thai and Vietnamese troops.

The Thai Foreign Ministry said Friday that Vietnam had violated Thai territory 12 times in January, killing six Thai soldiers and wounding about 20 Thai villagers. Vietnam has in the past denied Thai charges of such incursions by its troops.

An estimated 150,000 Vietnamese troops are in Cambodia propping up the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin government, which is opposed by a resistance coalition of some 50,000 guerrillas. Maj. Cherdchai said the guerrillas have managed to penetrate deep inside Cambodia to disrupt Vietnamese supply lines.

NEWSCASTER CHARGED; TV NEWS OF ROYALTY REVISED

BK280631 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Television Channel 9 newscaster Dr. Somkiat Onwimon has been charged with contempt of court concerning coverage of the release on bail of five major coup suspects last week. PM's Office Minister and Chairman of the Broadcasting Control Board Chan Manutham said he had ordered Mass Communications Organization of Thailand Director Pramut Sutabut to be more careful when covering court stories in future. Dr. Somkiat who was absent from his anchor slot on Tuesday night and again last night, was not available for comment.

Meanwhile, TV channels 3 and 9 have been instructed to broadcast news concerning the activities of Royal Family members and government officials at the prime time slot of 8 p.m., Minister Chan said. The two TV stations recently began broadcasting news about the royal family and senior government officials at 7:30 p.m. followed by an hour of other local and foreign news. This meant that news about the royal family and government officials was not reaching the largest number of viewers as it has not been broadcast during prime time, he said. Channels 5 and 7 still broadcast such news at 8 p.m.

SRV, U.S. SPECIALISTS MEET ON MIA ISSUE

49 MIA Cases Discussed

OW011553 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1 -- A regular meeting of American and Vietnamese specialists on Americans missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam war was held here on Feb. 27-28 in furtherance of an agreement reached by Vietnam and the United States. The two sides had working sessions on technical issues concerning Americans missing in the war.

During the meeting, the Vietnamese side handed over to the U.S. side a list of 49 cases of Americans missing in the war, which the Vietnamese side had just collected the remains or information concerned. It also informed the U.S. side that, through studies, a number of the 49 cases, which the Vietnam MIA office had collected from the people, might not be the remains of GI's.

During its stay in Vietnam, the U.S. specialists visited a crash site of a downed U.S. aircraft in Tam Diep District, Ha Nam Ninh Province (south of Hanoi).

The U.S. side valued highly the humanitarian policy and good will of Vietnam in the settlement of the MIA issue.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 1 March carries a 1-minute report on the 27-28 February meeting in Hanoi of Vietnamese and U.S. specialists on Americans missing in action. This version has been compared with the above VNA version and found to be identical.]

Developments 'Very Encouraging'

HK011000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 1 Mar 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, March 1 (AFP) -- A team of U.S. experts investigating cases of U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action (MIA) from the Vietnam war left here Saturday after talks termed "very constructive". U.S. delegation leader Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Mather, who heads the Joint Casualty Research Center in Bangkok, also called "very encouraging" the results of the visit which were said to have included progress on specific cases of 47 MIA's and a visit to the wartime crash site of a U.S. plane. But the discussions during the four-day visit yield little new information on reports that Americans had been sighted alive in Vietnam.

The U.S. delegation Friday went to a hilly swamp area 100 kilometers (62 miles) south of here where a U.S. fighter plane went down in the summer of 1966. The only visible trace of the crash was a jet engine half-buried in the ground. The rest of the plane had been gradually engulfed by encroaching swamp and the pilot's grave has been under water since the construction of a dyke a few years ago.

"There were two planes," a villager who witnessed the crash told the delegation. "They were heading towards the sea and one of them, which had been trailing smoke, exploded." The witness said the pilot was a brown-haired white man and that villagers buried him at the site, placing a large rock over his grave.

Experts hope to be able to identify the aircraft and its pilot on the basis of witnesses' accounts, photographs of the engine taken during their visit, and a serial number of a piece of metal found near the sits. A spokesman for the U.S. team said that if it can be established that there was only the pilot on board, an effort will be made to recover his body. However, if it turns out there were more crew aboard or if identification of the aircraft proves impossible, a U.S. search team will return to dig at the site. The task will be enormous, he said, and could involve constructing a dyke and draining part of the swamp.

Discussions Thursday had touched on Vietnam's efforts to verify reports of about 100 sightings of Americans, possible MIA's, still alive in Vietnam. Lt. Col Mather indicated that while so far these investigations have revealed nothing, the U.S. experts had conveyed "new information" to their Vietnamese counterparts who had "reiterated their willingness to check out these live-sightings reports if we provide the information."

The U.S. delegation's visit was one of the six annual regular meetings which Hanoi and Washington agreed on last year to follow up MIA cases, which have been a major obstacle to normalization of relations between the two countries. There are 2,441 Americans listed as missing in action from the Indochina war, of whom 1,797 are believed to be in Vietnam.

U.S. Lacks 'Goodwill'

OW010747 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1 -- The indefensible attitude and lack of goodwill of the U.S. government will only prolong the settlement of the question of Americans missing in action, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says: "According to foreign sources, some senior officials of the U.S. Administration have just declared that they are ready to use force, if necessary, to free any American prisoners of war they know to be still imprisoned in Indochina. In a hearing at the U.S. Congress, Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard L. Armitage said that the U.S. Government has received increasing reports about American soldiers still living in Indochina. These statements show the U.S. Government's irresponsible, and erroneous attitude and its lack of good will with regard to Vietnam in the issue of Americans missing in action.

As is known to all, by mutual agreement between the United States and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the two sides have held specialists' meetings to discuss the M.I.A. question. At these meetings, the Vietnamese side has provided the American side with information about a number of U.S. soldiers killed during the war and found by the Vietnamese side. Many delegations of the U.S. Government have come to Vietnam to negotiate on this issue and the two sides have successfully co-operated in this issue. The Vietnamese side has handed over the remains of many U.S. soldiers killed in Vietnam. These are humanitarian acts of the Vietnamese side. The U.S. Government highly appreciated this attitude of good will from the Vietnamese Government and people. The two sides have also pledged to create a favourable atmosphere for and cooperate with each other in implementing a two-year programme to search for Americans missing in action.

The Vietnamese side has many times affirmed that there is not any living U.S. prisoner-of-war still kept by Vietnam and that Vietnam is ready to carry out investigation and search if the U.S. side supplies related information.

It is obvious that the search for American M.I.A. is progressing favourable. The public in the United States has welcomed this work.

Vietnam's good will and attitude in the M.I.A. question is clear. The above-said ill-intentioned statements of the U.S. Government will only obstruct the search for American M.I.A. on which the two sides have agreed and are carrying out. This attitude is an offence against the Vietnamese people's kindness and sentiments and runs counter to the aspiration of progressive people in America.

The Vietnamese and U.S. sides have agreed that the M.I.A. question is a humanitarianism question which must not be a political condition to the normalization of the relations between the two countries. The incorrect attitude and lack of good will of the U.S. Government can only prolong the settlement of the M.I.A. question. Responsibility completely rests with the U.S. side.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 1 March 1986 carried a 3-minute NHAN DAN commentary on the lack of goodwill of the U.S. Government in dealing with the MIA issue. The radio version has been compared with and found to be identical to the VNA version, except for the following: The radio version begins [Text] Under the headline "The Erroneous Attitude and Lack of Goodwill of the United States" today's NHAN DAN commentary says: According to foreign...]

PHAM VAN DONG GIVES CONDOLENCES AT SWEDISH EMBASSY

OW030807 Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 3 -- A delegation of the state and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong this morning paid last homage to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme at the Swedish Embassy here. The delegation included Vice President of the State Council Huynh Tan Phat, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The wreath of the delegation bore the inscription: "Boundless grief to Prime Minister Olof Palme".

After observing one minute of silence in honour of the late Swedish prime minister, Chairman Pham Van Dong and the other members of the delegation signed the funeral memoirs book. Chairman Pham Van Dong wrote: "Boundless grief to Prime Minister Olof Palme, a great and close friend of the Vietnamese people, an outstanding fighter who indefatigably struggled for peace, friendship and cooperation among nations".

The same morning, delegations from many agencies and mass organizations also came to the Swedish Embassy to pay last homage to prime minister Olof Palme, who was the initiator and persevering architect of the ever growing friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden. They included delegations from the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, the office of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Peace Committee, the Vietnam-Sweden Friendship Association, and others.

ECONOMIC CULTURAL AGREEMENT REACHED WITH DPRK

BK011245 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Indonesia and North Korea have agreed to promote bilateral relations in various fields, especially the economic and cultural fields. Accordingly, both sides will undertake a program of exchanges wherein their officials and experts will observe each other's conditions. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta this afternoon following his talks with North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. According to Minister Mokhtar, Indonesia and North Korea are developing positive trade relations, but their trade volume is small -- amounting to only about U.S. \$7 million. The lack of interest of Indonesian businessmen in buying North Korean products and difficult transportation are among the problems affecting bilateral trade.

During the talks, the two foreign ministers also discussed political cooperation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. Minister Mokhtar said that the two countries have excellent cooperation in this field, as shown in the recent nonaligned meeting in Luanda. In the meeting, North Korea supported the stand of ASEAN countries on a solution to the Cambodia issue and Indonesia's stand on the East Timor issue.

North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, who arrived in Jakarta yesterday, will visit Puncak and Bogor. The North Korean guest will call on President Suharto on Monday.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRANCE

BK270831 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Indonesia and France have agreed to promote bilateral cooperation. A document to this effect was signed last night by the director general of foreign economic relations of the Foreign Office, Atmono Suryo, and the French ambassador to Indonesia, Soulier, at the end of 3 days of bilateral consultations on economic, culture, and technical cooperation at the Foreign Ministry in Jakarta.

The 3-day meeting covered various aspects of cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, economy, culture, research, and technical development. On trade, the two countries have agreed to further develop trade which has been in France's favor since 1980. On investment, both parties expressed satisfaction over investment development. At the moment there are 16 Indonesia-France joint-venture industries with agreed capital of \$164.164 billion [figure, denomination as heard]. On culture, they discussed cooperation in the fields of education, culture, mass media, research, and technological development. They also discussed general issues such as publishing guidebooks for French businessmen in Indonesia and topics relating to cultural objects.

AQUINO SPEAKS AT MASS IN RIZAL PARK 2 MARCH

HK021128 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0920 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Speech by Philippine President Corazon Aquino at mass in Rizal Park in Manila -- Live in Tagalog and English -- capitalized passages spoken in English]

[Text] My beloved countrymen. [prolonged cheering; chants of "Cory"] The very first thing I want to report to you is the retirement of 23 extende general led by General Fabian Ver. [cheers] MY SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT IS PROCLAMATION NO 1 PROCLAIMING THE LIFTING OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES. [Cheers] [Words indistinct] WHEREAS THE THEN PRESIDENT FERDINAND E. MARCOS, ISSUING PROCLAMATION NO 2045 DATE 17 JANUARY 1981 AND PROCLAMATION NO 2045-A DATED 23 JULY 1983, SUSPENDED THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE TWO AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OF MINDANAO AND IN ALL OTHER PLACES WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS DETAINED FOR ALL CASES INVOLVING THE CRIME OF INSURRECTION, REBELLION, SUBVERSION, CONSPIRACY OR PROPOSALS TO COMMIT SUCH CRIMES, SEDITION, CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT SEDITION, INCITING TO SEDITION AND FOR ALL OTHER CRIMES OR OFFENSES COMMITTED BY THEM IN FURTHERANCE OR ON THE OCCASION THEREOF OR INCIDENT THERETO OR IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, SUCH AS BUT NOT LIMITED TO OFFENSES INVOLVING ECONOMIC SABOTAGE, ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY, ILLEGAL ASSOCIATION, TUMULT AND OTHER DISTURBANCES OF PUBLIC ORDER, UNLAWFUL USE OF MEANS OF PUBLICATION AND UNLAWFUL UTTERANCES, AND ALARMS AND SCANDALS, OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY PERSON WHOSE ARREST OR DETENTION WAS, IN THE JUDGEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT, REQUIRED BY PUBLIC SAFETY AS A MEANS TO REPELL OR QUELL THE REBELLION IN THE COUNTRY;

WHEREAS THE PROCLAMATIONS AND DECREES MENTIONED AND ALL THE RELATED DECREES, INSTRUCTIONS, ORDERS, AND RULES WERE NOT WARRANTED BY THE REQUIREMENTS OF PUBLIC SAFETY SINCE THE EXISTING REBELLION WOULD HAVE BEEN CONTAINED BY GOVERNMENT SINCERITY AT REFORM, BY PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS, AND RECONCILIATIONS AND BY STEADFAST DEVOTION TO THE RULE OF LAW;

WHEREAS, INSTEAD OF SERVING ITS PURPOSE OF SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION AND OTHER THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY, THE SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DROVE MANY TO THE HILLS AND FANNED THE CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT BY VIOLENCE AND FORCE;

WHEREAS THE FILIPINO PEOPLE HAVE ESTABLISHED A NEW GOVERNMENT BOUND TO THE IDEALS OF GENUINE LIBERTY AND FREEDOM FOR ALL;

NOW THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY VIRTUE OF THE POWERS VESTED IN ME BY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FILIPINO PEOPLE, DO HEREBY REVOKE PROCLAMATIONS NOS 2045 AND 2045-A [cheers, applause] AND DO HEREBY LIFT THE SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SO THAT THIS GUARDIAN OF LIBERTY AND FREEDOM MAY BE AVAILABLE TO ALL.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND [word indistinct] THE SEAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES TO BE AFFIXED TO THIS PROCLAMATION. DONE IN THE CITY OF MANILA THIS 2D DAY OF MARCH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1986. [cheers, applause]

In the end, we have arrived. Let us remember the day, the 25th of February, the hour: 2100, the occasion: freedom. [cheers] freedom from the 20 years of dictatorship of Mr Marcos, 20 YEARS OF OPPRESSION, HARDSHIP, REPRESSION, INJUSTICE, CORRUPTION, GREED, WASTE AND NEAR DESPAIR FINALLY ENDED, ENDED BY A REVOLUTION OF PEACE, PRAYERS, ROSARIES, RADIOS AND, ABOVE ALL, HUMAN COURAGE It is really true that the Filipino is brave, the Filipino is honorable, the Filipino is noble. [cheers]

STANDING BEFORE YOU TODAY, I HAVE NEVER FELT PROUDER TO BE A FILIPINO. I AM SURE I SHARE THIS OVERPOWERING FEELING WITH 54 MILLION OF MY COUNTRYMEN. In other countries they say that when they learn you are a Filipino, they stop you in the street and they now praise our race.[cheers] IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, I AM TOLD FILIPINOS ARE STOPPED AND CONGRATULATED FOR OUR MORAL COURAGE AS A PEOPLE. Filipinos now can raise their heads throughout the world. I thank all those who organized this holy mass this afternoon. IT IS RIGHT THAT WE PRAY NOT ONLY TO ASK FOR HELP BUT ALSO TO THANK THE LORD. It is necessary for us to pray to God not just when we need something or when we have problems, but also to thank him for his help because from him comes bravery and the cleanliness of heart needed to oppose a dictatorship. From God also comes the love for our enemies which we saw in the barricades, a love that turned away their anger so they did not harm us and that made them join us.

My thanks to you, my friends who have organized this and who have helped us from the campaign to that historic barricade. Thanks too to all the citizens who, although they belonged to no party, stood up for liberty. Thanks to the Filipino nation. [applause] Let us all remember this occasion. WHEN THEY WRITE AND TALK ABOUT THIS HISTORIC EVENT, YOU CAN PROUDLY SAY: I WAS THERE, I WAS THERE, I DEFENDED MY BALLOT, I OVERCAME FEAR, AND I HEEDED THE CALL TO PROTECT THE FRIENDLY REBEL FORCES AT CAMPS CRAME AND AGUINALDO. I PUT MY BARE HANDS ON THE TANKS AT EDSA [Epifanio Delos Santos Avenue]. I FACED BAYONET-WIELDING AND TEARGAS-THROWING TROOPS AT SANTOLAN ROAD. I DEFENDED CHANNEL 4. I TURNED BACK THE TANKS OF QUEZON BOULEVARD AND CHASED THEM BACK TO MALACANANG. THESE AND MANY MORE, MY FRIENDS, ARE OUR MOMENTS IN HISTORY.

Our battle is not yet finished, it has just started. OUR STRUGGLE IS NOT YET OVER, IT HAS JUST BEGUN. PEOPLE POWER MUST NOW TURN ITS ATTENTION TO THE COMPLEX CHALLENGES OF BUILDING OUR NATION. I CALL ON ALL OF YOU TO ORGANIZE AT THE GRASS-ROOTS LEVEL IN YOUR COMMUNITIES AND VILLAGES, BY INTEREST GROUPS, BY SECTORS. BUILD PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS TO TURN THIS SPONTANEOUS WORK OF OUR PEOPLE POWER INTO MORE PERMANENT STRUCTURES FOR MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF THE CITIZENRY IN THE SHAPING OF OUR NATION'S FUTURE.

You should all organize so that our people's power is not just a flash in pan. Let us make sure that our revolution is not stolen from us. THERE ARE MANY TASKS AND CHALLENGES FOR ORGANIZED PEOPLE'S POWER IN THE YEARS TO COME. I CAN THINK OF AT LEAST THREE OF [words indistinct]. FIRST, ORGANIZED PEOPLE'S POWER SHOULD NOT RELAX ITS VIGILANCE IN THE COUNTRY. THE SITUATION (?while stable) IS NOT TOTALLY UNDER CONTROL YET. THERE ARE STILL [words indistinct] POCKETS OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN LOYALISTS.

There are also loyalists who [words indistinct]. SECOND, [words indistinct] SHOULD SERVE AS VIGILANTES OR WATCHDOGS OVER OUR GOVERNMENT. PEOPLE'S POWER HAS BROUGHT DOWN A DICTATOR. IT CAN SUPPORT OUR DRIVE TO MAKE OUR GOVERNMENT A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE. I URGE THE PEOPLE TO WATCH OVER THE GOVERNMENT AT ALL LEVELS, FROM THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT TO OUR MINISTERS ALL THE WAY DOWN TO THE LOWEST LEVELS OF THE BUREAUCRACY.

You should watch over your government [words indistinct]. DO THIS SO THAT WE MAY COMMEND THE WORTHY AND CORRECT OR PUNISH THOSE THAT STRAY FROM THE PATH WE HAVE TAKEN. TO MY COLLEAGUES WHO WILL HAVE THE PRIVILEGE TO SERVE IN GOVERNMENT BOTH CIVILIAN AND MILITARY POSITIONS, I REMIND YOU THAT WE OWE OUR [words indistinct] TO OUR PEOPLE AND THEY MUST BE SERVED. WE ARE COLLECTIVELY AND INDIVIDUALLY ACCOUNTABLE TO THE PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE HAVE ENTRUSTED GOVERNMENT TO US. (?IT IS) A SACRED TRUST THAT MUST NOT BE VIOLATED. DO NOT REPRESS THE PEOPLE WATCHING OVER US THE PERFORMANCE OF OUR DUTY. IT IS A SIGN OF AN AWAKENED, CONCERNED CITIZENRY AND ALSO, HOPEFULLY, OF [words indistinct] AND A MATURING POPULAR DEMOCRATIC TRADITION. I WILL NOT TOLERATE [words indistinct] OF THE PATH WE HAVE CLAIMED TO FOLLOW. I WILL BE UNCOMPROMISING ABOUT CORRUPTION, GRAFT, NEPOTISM, USURPATION AND ABUSE OF POWER AND AUTHORITY. [cheers, applause] [Passage indistinct]

I CALL ON MY COLLEAGUES IN GOVERNMENT TO HEED [words indistinct], TO THOSE WHO HAVE HAD TO COMPROMISE UNDER THE PREVIOUS REGIME TO TURN A NEW LEAF. [words indistinct]. LET US MAKE SERVING IN OUR GOVERNMENT SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF ONCE AGAIN. IF ORGANIZED PEOPLE'S POWER TAKES ISSUE WITH ANY OF YOU [words indistinct] LISTEN TO WHAT THEY WANT TO SAY, ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS [words indistinct]. IF WE ARE AT FAULT, LET US CORRECT OURSELVES, LEST THE PEOPLE ONCE AGAIN CORRECT IT FOR US AS THEY HAVE SHOWN OVER THE PAST WEEK THAT THEY ARE CAPABLE OF DOING.

TO YOU THE HOLDERS OF PEOPLE POWER, IF ANYONE IN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT LISTEN TO WHAT YOU HAVE TO SAY, BRING IT TO MY ATTENTION THROUGH A STRUCTURE THAT WILL BE SET UP FOR THAT PURPOSE [applause] AND IF YOUR CONCERNS ARE JUST, THEY WILL BE ACTED ON. I HAVE SAID THAT NOW IS THE TIME FOR HEALING AND RECONCILIATION AND THAT I WILL BE MAGNANIMOUS IN VICTORY. MAGNANIMITY DOES NOT MEAN AN ABSENCE OF JUSTICE. WE ARE GATHERING EVIDENCE [applause] WE ARE GATHERING EVIDENCE AND WILL SET UP THE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES THAT WILL TRY THOSE WHO HAVE COMMITTED GRAVE CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE LIKE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AND STEALING. TO BE A TRULY JUST GOVERNMENT, WE WILL HAVE TO ACT ON THESE CRIMES BASED ON EVIDENCE AND DATA. I JUST WISH TO ASSURE YOU THAT WE ARE INDEED ATTENDING TO THESE MATTERS.

THIRD, ORGANIZED PEOPLE'S POWER SHOULD SERVE TO BRING TO GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION CONCERNS, ISSUES, SUGGESTIONS, AND IDEAS FROM VARIOUS SECTORS, COMMUNITIES, AND CONSTITUENCIES. I PROMISED DURING MY CAMPAIGN MY ADMINISTRATION WILL BE ONE THAT CONSULTS WITH THE PEOPLE. THE PROBLEMS OF OUR NATION ARE COMPLEX, BUT WITH 54 MILLION FILIPINOS ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES THESE WILL BE SURMOUNTED.

Let us help each other. I pledge that you will be consulted and listened to, not as in the past regime which distanced itself from the people. Our government will be part of the people and no problem will deter us once we help each other. [applause]

WITH REGARD TO MY COMMITMENT TO RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS. I WOULD LIKE TO ANNOUNCE TO YOU THAT OF 484 POLITICAL PRISONERS NATIONALLY, 480 HAVE BEEN RELEASED OR ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING RELEASED. [Applause, cheers]. ON WEDNESDAY, THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WHOM I HAVE APPOINTED TO TAKE CARE OF THE CASES OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS WILL BE MEETING AGAIN AND RENE SAGUISAG INFORMED ME THIS MORNING THAT THEY WOULD CERTAINLY TAKE UP THE CASES OF THE FOUR REMAINING POLITICAL PRISONERS.

You know, many of us can now see the changes we have long been waiting for. I therefore ask you that, since we have only been in office 5 days, the truth is that I am giving a 6-week transition period for all the changes in government to be made. WE HAVE GONE THROUGH EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE MANY OF OUR VERY LIVES WERE AT STAKE, AND WE MUST ALL REMEMBER THAT WE ARE NOW FACING 20 YEARS OF DEVASTATION. The truth is that many of us still have no offices, but we are striving to serve everyone, especially those in need in our country. [applause] When I was campaigning, my vow was that I would open Malacanang so that you could all enter it. [cheers] I have not forgotten that vow, however, there are still many booby-traps and explosives still being tracked down in the palace, so this is why we are still not allowing people to enter it because the situation is still a delicate one. But I figure that in 2 weeks, we will be able to open up Malacanang and we will make sure that the first ones to enter will be the poor people. [cheers, applause, chants of "Cory!"]

I HAVE ALREADY ORGANIZED SOME PEOPLE TO SERVE AS LEADERS [words indistinct] SELECTED FROM THE AREAS, LIKE SAPANG PALAY AND NAVOTAS. [applause] What I will do is to make these [words indistinct] go to each location. My helpers will then show me how these will be organized [words indistinct]. Perhaps we can get some trucks [words indistinct].

All I can say is that in these early days it is impossible to allow everybody to enter at once. This is why I ask you to understand that some will be able to enter ahead of others. But I want to make sure that the poor people will be the very first to enter Malacanang. All those who cannot see the palace immediately, do not think that Cory Aquino is playing favorites. SINCE THE POOR HAVE SO LITTLE, THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE THEM TO BE PRIVILEGED WHEN IT COMES TO VISITING MALACANANG. [cheers, chants of "Cory!"]

IT IS ALSO THIS TIME THAT I REMEMBER NINOY. I CANNOT AVOID COMPARING HIS DEATH TO GOOD FRIDAY AND OUR LIBERATION TO EASTER SUNDAY. I AM SURE NINOY IS SMILING AT US NOW, AND WE HAVE PROVEN HIM CORRECT THAT THE FILIPINO IS WORTH DYING FOR. [cheers, applause] IN THE DARK DAYS BEFORE LIBERATION, I SAID THAT I BELIEVED THAT GOD WAS ON OUR SIDE AND THAT WE HAD NOTHING TO FEAR. I TRULY BELIEVE THAT HE NOT ONLY WAS ON OUR SIDE, HE ALSO ACTIVELY INTERVENED AND FOUGHT BY OUR SIDE. HOW ELSE CAN ONE EXPLAIN MANY OF THE EVENTS IN THE DAYS THAT PASSED. I PRAY THAT HE WILL CONTINUE TO BE BY OUR SIDE IN THE DIFFICULT AND CHALLENGING DAYS TO COME. ONCE AGAIN, I AM CONFIDENT THAT GOD WILL NOT FAIL US, FOR OUR CAUSE IS JUST.

God is on our side, so we will be able to face up the coming struggles. WE ARE STARTING ANOTHER EXCITING CHAPTER IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY. MORE DANGERS AWAIT OUR HANDWRITING. OUR WORK HAS JUST BEGUN. We have just started, we cannot afford to have a rest. Let us keep up people's power. Let us uphold our Filipinoness. Long live all of you. Long live the Filipino nation. Many, many thanks. [cheers, chants of "Cory!"]

CARDINAL SIN MESSAGE AT RIZAL PARK MASS

PNA Report

BK030707 Manila PNA in English 0652 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 3 (PNA) -- Jaime Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila urged the people to continue moving forward in the peaceful struggle for peace, freedom and justice. In his homily at the thanksgiving mass for the "people's victory" at the independence grandstand at the Luneta, Cardinal Sin said the peaceful revolution has just begun.

"We should not to go halfway," he said, "otherwise we will not be able to keep our peace and prosperity." He extolled the blessed mother for being with the people during the "difficult hours of the Camp Aguinaldo-Camp Crame courageous stand."

The Manila archbishop said the virgin was not among the human barricades, but "she was always there beside us with only her rosaries in our hands. The miracle of Edsa is her miracle. We have learned in a new way her love for us." Sin also gave tribute to the late former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. for giving the Filipinos his life. He also gave recognition to President Corazon Aquino's initiative to "show the way to reconciliation." Sin also expressed appreciation for Vice President Salvador Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

Sin described the people's revolution last week as a "resolution where the people bore no guns but only flowers, images of saints, prayers, rosaries and much faith." The cardinal said this chapter of glory, this triumph of the people will be remembered with pride by the future generations. He extolled the spirit of the Filipinos which "came through with nobility and splendor as democracy was won with hardly a shot or a drop of blood lost."

AFP Details

HK021205 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 2 Mar 86

[By Sue Kendall]

[Excerpts] Manila, March 2 (AFP) -- A crowd reckoned to be at least one million strong swarmed here Sunday to hear the Philippine Roman Catholic primate call for vigilance against backsliding after a revolution partly inspired by the church.

In his first major public address since a military-led rebellion that toppled President Ferdinand Marcos Tuesday, Jaime Cardinal Sin told the huge rally in a city-center park, called to celebrate President Corazon Aquino's accession to power: "the people's revolution is far from over." The rally, which also featured an open-air religious service led by Cardinal Sin, attracted a crowd estimated by independent observers to number more than one million, and possibly two million. But policemen by the grandstand in the park reckoned the crowd was only 500,000 strong.

There is a need for "even greater vigilance" now because "there are those who want to slide back to their old corrupt ways," or who want "violence, seeking war, and yet another kind of dictatorship," Cardinal Sin argued. "The danger is not yet over," he said, warning against "premature euphoria."

At the rally Mrs. Aquino was flanked by members of her new cabinet, including Vice-president Salvador Laurel, who is also prime minister designate and foreign minister, and Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who led the rebellion. Also near her side was Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos. Mrs. Aquino was greeted on arrival by a barrage of firecrackers and a sea of yellow clothing and balloons. Yellow is her campaign colour.

Cardinal Sin spoke of the "miracle of Edsa" in reference to the hundreds of thousands of people who formed a non-violent human barricade last week to protect the rebel forces at a suburban Manila military camp from attack by Marcos forces. Edsa is the name of the street near the camp. The primate himself had called on people to gather at the camp to protect the rebels.

He called for reconciliation, and he led the crowd in the familiar chant of "Cory, Cory" -- as Mrs Aquino is familiarly known -- clearly surprising the new president, who smiled depreciatingly and shook her head. Cardinal Sin also started a new chant of "Ramos, Ramos" and paid tribute to "our military brothers" who had helped Mrs. Aquino and the people to victory.

For the first time, Mrs. Aquino used the main stage in the park for the rally, which was also the first seen live on government. Mr. Marcos did not allow her to use the main stage when he was in power.

AQUINO COMMENTS ON RESOLVING SABAH CLAIM

BK030929 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0921 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, March 3 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino has said her government will seek a solution to Manila's claim to the eastern Malaysian state of Sabah based on the principles of self-determination and justice, according to a daily in this capital of Sabah State Monday.

THE SABAH TIMES, in a front-page report, said Aquino told its reporter, Kam Yaw Chong, in an exclusive interview in Manila that any action her government would take on the Sabah claim would be done through "sincere and forthright dealings" with Malaysia.

"In taking any action on the claim, I would believe that the overriding considerations should be the principles of self-determination and justice," Aquino was quoted as saying.

The report said she assured Malaysia and other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that her government would do everything to ensure harmonious relations "between our two countries". ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. President Aquino also said her country's relations with the other ASEAN countries would improve if there was, among other things, stability in the region, the report said.

In another report, THE SABAH TIMES said Aquino was saddened to note that the raid on the town of Lahad Datu on the east coast of Sabah last year -- allegedly by Filipino pirates -- had not been resolved. She assured that her government would spare no effort to bring the raiders to justice. "Under my government, if, after a thorough investigation of the appropriate records, Filipinos, are shown to have been involved in this and other incidents arising from the raid, I assure you I shall spare no effort in bringing them to justice," she was quoted as saying.

About 20 armed men, dressed in military-style uniforms, attacked the Standard Chartered Bank and Malaysian Airline System [MAS] office in Lahad Datu last September, killing 10 people and injuring 13. During the raid they robbed the bank and MAS office of a total of about 200,000 ringgit (about 80 U.S. dollars) [figure as received].

SIGNS OF SPLIT AS KBL PLEDGES SUPPORT OF AQUINO

HK030758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0743 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 3 (AFP) -- The vice president-elect of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos today described the new administration as a revolutionary government and reiterated his claim to the vice-presidency. He was speaking after a meeting of leaders of Mr Marcos's New Society Movement (KBL) party, which pledged support for new President Corazon Aquino but urged the legalisation of her administration.

Mr Tolentino said that the KBL leaders were supporting Mrs Aquino merely to "avoid chaos" because the new administration, which he tagged a "revolutionary government," was facing a constitutional crisis. "A revolutionary government is worse than martial law," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "It's the worst kind of dictatorship." Mr Marcos ruled under martial law from 1972 to 1981.

Apparently referring to the KBL pledge of support for the Aquino government, Mr Tolentino said: "How can you recognise a legitimacy that does not exist." Mr Tolentino, 75, said, "I am the vice president, there is no question of that." But when asked if he would press his claim, he replied "don't hurry me up."

He said he had not attended Mr Marcos's inauguration Tuesday, less than 12 hours before Mr Marcos fled the presidential palace, because he had hoped to act as mediator between Mr Marcos and Aquino supporters staging a civilian-military rebellion. "I didn't realise that it was too late," he said.

Some 200 KBL leaders and local officials, including 103 MP's, attended a party caucus at the National Assembly Monday and reached a "consensus" agreement to respect Mrs Aquino's government, KBL Secretary General Jose Rono told reporters. They regarded it as a "revolutionary government," but wanted to help her as much as possible to legitimise her government," he added. Mr Rono said that the KBL leaders met "under a very emotionally charged atmosphere," but denied that the closed-door meeting was stormy.

Mrs Aquino was sworn in Tuesday by her supporters, but under the constitution only the National Assembly can proclaim a president. It had already proclaimed Mr Marcos February 15, after the disputed February 7 election.

Mr Marcos's prime minister, Cesar Virata, and deputy premier Mr Rono insisted that they still held their titles, until the assembly voted on any nomination by Mrs Aquino. She has named Vice-President Salvador Laurel prime minister designate and foreign minister. But Mr Virata also stressed that "we have recognised the government of Mrs Aquino."

Mr Rono said that the KBL leaders would appeal to Mrs Aquino to use the constitution and for this reason they were supporting the legalisation of the new administration. He said the KBL leaders had formed a seven-member committee led by Mr Virata to hold talks with Mrs Aquino and ask for "fairness in dealing with officials, especially local officials," most of whom are KBL supporters.

Mr Marcos's labour minister, Blas Ople, accused the new administration of launching "revolutionary terror" by displacing incumbent officials, but that the KBL leaders had unanimously approved their support of the new administration and the "two-party system."

Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Monday moved to silence a barrage of protests over new government appointees by freezing all existing appointments and flying to the provinces to defuse regional tensions. He had earlier announced the replacement of several KBL mayors by Aquino supporters, but KBL MP Rene Cayetano told reporters today that he had received assurances from Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that Mrs Aquino would respect the tenure of elected officials until the June 30 expire date under the election law.

Mr Enrile, who led the revolt that toppled Mr Marcos, is a KBL member. He did not attend the caucus. The caucus was continuing to try to work out a way to legalise the new government, Mr Rono said.

HABIB, JAPANESE ENVOYS AGREE ON AID POLICY

OW011021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 1 KYODO -- Japanese and the United States will promote economic assistance to the Philippines under President Corazon Aquino, two Japanese envoys said here Saturday. The two envoys of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Motoo Shiina and Hiroki Oki, told reporters they agreed on the cooperation in a meeting with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

Shiina, head of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's International Affairs Bureau, said the two countries will consult on their aid policy in Washington very soon. Habib told the Japanese that he thinks Aquino is trying to establish an honest government and will gain public trust. Shiina and Oki, both LDP Diet members, have been here since Wednesday as personal envoys of Nakasone.

Aquino Assured Japanese Aid

BK020733 Manila PNA in English 0715 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 2 (PNA) -- Japan has assured President Corazon C. Aquino of stepped-up economic aid, according to visiting Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai here. In talks with reporters, Yanai said with the "enthusiastic support of the people, President Aquino will succeed in bringing about the stability and economic progress of this country." He said the Japanese Government is ready to send a consultative team to Manila to discuss further programs of economic cooperation.

Aside from President Aquino, he said, he also met Vice President Salvador Laurel, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr. and Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra. Yanai said the new leaders indicated their expectation that Japan will readily help the country in its rebuilding efforts. He said he told Laurel's group that Japan is "very much willing to respond" to the needs of the Filipinos.

Yanai said the consultative team will explore new ways to promote further economic cooperation between Japan and the Philippines. He said this is being done by Japan to many developing countries, especially those in the ASEAN region.

The Philippine Government has rescheduled some 21.8 billion yen (about 107 million U.S. dollars) in loans with Japan. Other loan agreements will be finalized when the consultation between the Philippines and Japan is finalized, Yanai said. The visiting dignitary also assured that the loans and aid agreement concluded under the Marcos administration are still in force. Additional loans, he said, will depend on specific needs of the new government and on terms to be decided upon by negotiators.

Yanai also stressed that Japan is now looking for more opportunities to help the Philippines in terms of human resources development. He said they have envisioned these programs in all the ASEAN member-countries. He said that various training centers have been put up in those countries geared towards upgrading the quality of labor and skills in the region.

NATIONWIDE HUNT ON FOR MARCOS GENERALS

HK010553 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 1 March 86

[Text] A nationwide hunt has been launched in the Philippines for a number of army generals believed to be still loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. It is believed the group may try to launch a counterrevolutionary bid. Brian Matthews reports from Manila:

[Begin recording] The generals were fierce Marcos loyalists, and have not been seen since the 68 year-old dictator was toppled by the revolutionary army led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and new Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos. It is believed the generals may be trying to muster the support of the Armed Forces in the north of the country, particularly Mr Marcos' home province, Ilocos Norte, where the former president is still revered. Armed Forces security units are searching the country for the generals and watching Manila airport for signs of the missing army leaders and any Marcos loyalists trying to flee the country with wealth they gained under the former president's regime. Raids are also planned on homes of known Marcos supporters where it is suspected large numbers of weapons are stored.

Former Senator Raul Manglapus, who has returned from 14 years' exile in the United States, has warned that Mr Marcos may by no means be finished. Mr Manglapus said on his arrival, as long as he has got money, as long as he is alive, you can be sure he is going to make trouble. [end recording]

VER, OLIVAS AMONG 22 GENERALS OFFICIALLY RETIRED

BK020632 Manila PNA in English 0617 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 2 (PNA) -- Two of the 22 generals retired by President Corazon Aquino Saturday [1 March] were among the 26 accused in the 1983 assassination of her husband, former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. They were Gen. Fabian C. Ver, military chief of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, and Maj. Gen. Prospero D. Olivas, Metro Manila constabulary and police chief.

Ver, 65, joined Mr. Marcos and his family in fleeing the Philippines last Tuesday hours after Aquino, 53, was sworn in as head of state at the height of the four-day military rebellion here. The balding military chief was indicted by a government-created panel for allegedly trying to mislead investigations into the murder of the former senator on the Manila International tarmac. Benigno was then returning from a four-year exile in the United States when shot dead while under heavy security escorts. Corazon and her children were left behind in Boston and were expected to follow when the assassination occurred.

Olivas, a graduate of the elite Philippine Military Academy, was charged with also trying to mislead the investigators of the Aquino slaying. When the military rebellion erupted last Feb. 22, then President Marcos appointed General Olivas as successor of rebel Constabulary Chief Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

General Olivas has been praised here for defying orders of Mr. Marcos and General Ver to mobilize his men against thousands of civilians barricading the camps of rebel forces in nearby Quezon City. He was supposed to deploy policemen, firemen and soldiers to disperse the civilians defending the rebel forces to pave the way for a massive assault by the crack marine troops. But he reportedly ignored the orders of Mr. Marcos and General Ver. Instead, he instructed his men to stay put and not inflict harm on defenseless civilians. It was not known if Olivas' retirement was linked to his indictment in the Aquino murder.

Olivas and 21 other generals were among those supposed to have bowed out of military service long ago after completing a 30-year service. His military service had been extended several times by then President Marcos.

RAMOS NAMES MISON ARMY VICE CHIEF OF STAFF

HK030448 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [2 March] named Brigadier General Salvador Mison as AFP vice chief of staff in the continuing reorganization of the military. Gen Mison was former Eastern Visayas Regional Unified Command chief. Other major appointments made yesterday by Gen Ramos include those of Brig Gen Jose Magno Jr as Southern Command chief, replacing Major Gen Delfin Castro who retired, and Colonel Rodolfo Biazon as Philippine Military Academy superintendent. Col Leon (Ridao) was named AFP Judge Advocate General, replacing Brig Gen Hamilton Dimaya.

Denies Loyalists 'Holding Out'

HK011318 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 1 (AFP) -- Reports that loyalists of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos were holding out in the provinces continued to reach here Saturday, but the Armed Forces chief of staff denied earlier reports of pro-Marcos diehards holding out. Military sources in Bacolod in the central province of Negros Occidental told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that there were still at least 1,000 men in pro-Marcos private armies in Negros del Norte, and more in Negros Occidental.

Some 300 security guards officially listed as members of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) are stationed in a plantation in Negros Occidental belonging to sugar Baron Eduardo Cojuangco, who fled following the ouster of Mr. Marcos Tuesday, a military source who asked not to be identified told AFP. A further 300 are attached to paramilitary Philippine Constabulary units and stationed nearby, the source added.

A military source said Friday that the military had gone to a plantation in Negros Occidental belonging to a Marcos loyalist known to have a private army, but that no men and no arms had been found. Task Force Sugarland Information Officer Major Edilberto Tio told AFP today that 59 high-powered rifles issued to CHDF forces by Mr. Cojuangco had been taken back by the military. One of the businessman's trusted lieutenants had earlier surrendered 30 Israeli-made rifles belonging to Mr. Cojuangco's CHDF force, a military source said. He added that the men had been trained by an Israeli officer identified as Captain Isaacs.

In Negros del Norte, the new provincial commander is carrying out an inventory of 120 CHDF men allegedly controlled by former Governor Armando Gustilo, a military source said. The provincial regional command Friday ordered all CHDF men in the area disarmed, but the commander of the only CHDF company in Negros del Norte, Major Vicente Ponteras, told a press conference he had asked the command to "defer your orders because of the peace and order situation in Negros del Norte."

Mr. Gustilo, believed to have the largest private army in the province, said he would disarm the CHDF, but warned opposition leaders who he said were "trying to push my men" not to push too hard. "If they want to split the inhabitants of this province, they will not have a 50-50 fight since the majority of the people are on my side," he said. A provincial command sergeant told AFP his command had 27 CHDF men listed as assigned to guard Mr. Gustilo's residence in Cadiz city.

Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos denied at a press conference that two aging generals reported to be holding out in the Ilocos region in the north, Mr. Marcos's home area, were opposing the new government of President Corazon Aquino. He said that Roque Ablan, the governor of Mr. Marcos's home province, where the loyalists were said to have been regrouping, had sent him a telegram of support that also belied the reports. Gen. Ramos also denied press reports that the governor of the southern province of Lanao del Norte, Ali Dimaporo, had holed up in the Mindanao State University with Marcos loyalists.

The situation remained tense in the Tarlac region north of Manila, the home region of Mrs Aquino, eyewitnesses said. Members of the communist New People's Army (NPA) move freely in the plain of Tarlac, and a Roman Catholic priest who acted to prevent intervention by armed pro-Marcos "goons" during a February 7 election said he had seen armed groups pass one village Friday. He said everyone wanted reconciliation, but acknowledged that "fear is still present."

Patrizio Sampson, the pro-Marcos mayor of the village of Balutu, population 500, stressed: "Nothing has been changed. I am awaiting the orders of the government. If they tell me to leave, I will leave. But the CHDF are still under my control. They are awaiting my orders. These arms are necessary for the good of the people, to protect them against the NPA and any other abuse."

There was also a pro-Marcos army estimated at several thousand men in the area before the February 7 election. They were nowhere to be seen Saturday, but "they are still there," the priest said.

AQUINO CREATES OVERSIGHT GROUP FOR MMC

HK010428 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] President Aquino, yesterday created a four-man committee to oversee the operations of the Metro Manila Commission and to make recommendations on how to bring the MMC closer to the people. Lawyer Joey Lina, opposition candidate for Manila in the 1984 Batasan election, will head the committee with Romy Santos, Robert Nacianceno and Rey Tan to assist him. The last three were all task force members of the Ministry of Human Settlements.

Other functions of the committee include an evaluation of the structure and operations of the commission and a clarification of the functions of its officials in relation to the delivery of basic services in Metro Manila. The results of the study will be submitted to President Aquino after a week for further review.

Lina, in a meeting yesterday with Vice Gov. Ismael A. Mathay Jr. and the other MMC ranking officials, urged them to forget partisanship and cooperate with the new government to rebuild the nation.

He stressed that he is not after the abolition of the MMC since this would be decided by the Batasan. Lina called on all the officials present to work with them to improve the delivery of basic services in the metropolis under the Aquino administration. Also present in the meeting were the three commissioners: Armando Andaya (operations), Nathaniel Von Einsiedel (planning), Mauro Calaguio (finance), the service chiefs and the department heads.

Mathay, on the other hand, said the MMC considers the new leadership a catalyst of change. In his meeting with Aquino last Wednesday, Mathay was instructed to "normalize the situation" by continuing the delivery of basic services to the residents until changes are brought about.

Laurel: Plans to Dismantle MMC

HK010432 Manila Bulletin Today in English 28 Feb 86 p 1, 10

[By Joseph Lariosa]

[Text] The Aquino administration intends to dismantle the Metro Manila Commission (MMC) and restore the old mayor-council type of government in Metro Manila. Vice President Salvador H. Laurel expressed this view after administering the oath of office to Vice Mayor Johnny S. Wilson as mayor of Makati Wednesday night at Laurel's resident in Mandaluyong. Laurel also said the Ministry of Human Settlements will be abolished. The MMC and the MHS were both headed by former First Lady Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, wife of the deposed president.

Laurel, who is also the prime minister and foreign affairs minister, said that he will also recommend to the Batasang Pambansa, through President Corozon C. Aquino, the return of police control to mayors. Laurel also said that he will support the conversion of Makati town into a city through a plebiscite.

For his part, Wilson vowed to continue the unfinished projects of his predecessor, Mayor Nemesio Yabut, who died Wednesday morning of cardiac arrest at the age of 60. Among these are the free education from nursery to college and free hospitalization for Makati's poor. The other projects which Wilson said he intended to prosecute are beautification, anti-narcotics drive, urban development, and World Bank-funded projects.

Wilson, 50, is a journalism graduate of the Far Eastern University (FEU). He was elected councilor in 1968 and became acting vice mayor in 1969. He was elected vice mayor with Mayor Yabut in 1972 and was re-elected in 1980. Under the local government code, the mayor's six-year term expires March 23, 1986, but under the new Omnibus Election Code, the mayor's term expires on June 30, 1986.

Meanwhile, Pasay City Mayor Pablo Cuneta said yesterday that he remained loyal to former President Marcos but will support Mrs. Aquino for the benefit of Pasay residents. Paranaque Mayor Florencio V. Bernabe said he is supporting the Aquino government.

JUDGES, MAYORS, COMELEC OFFICIALS REFUSE TO RESIGN

HK020140 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Judges, mayors, and officials of the Commission on Elections have defied President Corazon Aquino's call to resign, saying their jobs are protected by the law. After an emergency meeting of representatives of the country's more than 2,000 judges, a spokesman said, we are shielded by the constitutional provision which fixes our security of tenure until we reach the age of 70. The country's mayors, who are elected likewise, say Aquino has no power to ask them to resign, and the Commission on Elections, or Comelec, officials say they are part of a constitutional body independent of the presidency.

Mrs Aquino asked the officials to tender courtesy resignations so she could consolidate her power and prepare the ground for reforms. Before her rise to power, Mrs Aquino promised her supporters she would not rule by decree, as former President Marcos did, and she would restore the rule of law.

FEBC BROADCAST, MARCOS LETTER TO FILIPINO PEOPLE

HK010630 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0605 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] This is the text of the statement made by ex-President Ferdinand Marcos at Hickam Air Base yesterday, under the letterhead Office of the President of the Philippines, Manila. A letter to the Filipino people:

My beloved countrymen, I am now in Hickam Air Force base, Hawaii, under the hospitality of the United States Government. We are presently looking for private quarters to rent or lease, and will leave this base to move there as soon as arrangements have been made. We have been accommodated very comfortably and treated with utmost respect and generosity.

When I left Malacanang Palace, I decided to move to Laoag City in Ilocos Norte, my home province. However, shortly after arriving at Clark Air Force Base, I was informed by President Reagan's direct representative that we would have to leave for Guam instead.

I need not explain to you the situation that developed when elements of the defense and military establishments took steps to take over authority. This created a need to decide whether to eliminate them with military force or negotiate. The situation came to a point that although I had control of superior military power and several opportunities to employ it, the employment of such an overwhelming force, no matter how legitimate, would have resulted in a bloody carnage of innocent civilians.

I have been called brave in my time, but brave as I may have been against foreign invaders, I have no heart to shed Filipino blood. My life has been devoted to the upliftment of the Filipino, by reestablishing his identity and dignity. And so, knowing I could lose everything, I chose to use my authority to protect the Filipino people.

Now, from where I am, I implore you never to forget the ideals and noble objectives which we will attain only through the peaceful unification of our people.

I remain your humble servant. Ferdinand E. Marcos, 28 February 1986.

MARCOS STILL IN TOUCH WITH KBL LEADERSHIP

HK030808 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 3 (AFP) -- Ousted President Ferdinand Marcos is still in touch with the leadership of his New Society Movement (KBL) party, his prime minister, Cesar Virata, said Monday. Mr Virata told reporters during a break in a KBL caucus meeting that he had spoken with Mr Marcos, now in Hawaii, earlier Monday. He quoted Mr Marcos as saying "it is best for us to stay united in the party," but refused to elaborate. Mr Marcos fled Tuesday after being toppled by a civilian-military revolt which installed Corazon Aquino as president.

INJUNCTION SOUGHT FOR ASSETS MARCOS TOOK TO U.S.

HK031020 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 3 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino has taken the first legal steps to recover government assets from exiled strongman Ferdinand Marcos here and abroad, the government announced here Monday. Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez told a news conference that his office Friday asked U.S. federal and state courts to issue an injunction on a plane-load of assets brought by Mr. Marcos to Hawaii. The assets reportedly included currency and gold bullion.

He said the Central Bank was exerting efforts to recover illegally obtained Marcos assets "both here and abroad" on behalf of the Finance Ministry "to whom these assets would finally belong when they are obtained." "We have recovered substantial amounts of local peso resources and are still in the process of recovering large amounts," he said, referring to 65 million pesos in freshly-printed Philippine bills seized here Wednesday from a man linked to a brother-in-law of the former president.

He said he could give no estimate of the total value of the assets taken by Mr. Marcos, who is accused of enriching himself through his 20 years in power, but said one report showed that the Marcos group carried 22 crates, each packed with five million pesos (229,000 dollars) in cash when they left. Mr. Marcos and an entourage of nearly 90 family members, political allies and aides went into exile Wednesday, a day after a successful military-civilian revolt. They were taken by U.S. aircraft from the U.S. Clark Air Base near here to Guam and then to Hawaii.

"The Central Bank initiated legal proceedings in Hawaii to recover assets that had been delivered there which we consider in clear violation of existing Central Bank rules and regulations," said Mr. Fernandez, retained by Mrs. Aquino from the previous administration. "These legal processes were started as early as last Friday, or one day after the assets were delivered there. By Friday we had one man there to take action," Mr. Fernandez added.

He said the Central Bank was "obviously interested" in the pesos taken by Mr. Marcos to Hawaii without any export license, and that such pesos were subject to confiscation as property of the Philippine Government. "We cannot enforce extraterritorially any of our own rules. We are taking processes in accordance with U.S. laws. Insofar as foreign currency is concerned, these are all subject to the same rules and regulations," he said.

Mr. Fernandez said the Aquino government's immediate objective was to have the assets kept on court orders at Hickam Air Base in Hawaii, where Mr. Marcos is staying, for inspection by a Philippine Government representative. He said that apart from U.S. dollars, the Central Bank was informed that the Marcos party had carried away gold bullion, but stressed that the information from the United States came "extra-officially." Asked for an estimate of the total assets taken by Mr. Marcos, he said: "An estimate is not possible. I would be talking off the top of my head and there is no point in doing that."

MILITARY RELEASES 432 POLITICAL DETAINEES

HK011216 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1200 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] At least 432 political detainees were released from military custody, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos announced today. Heading the list of those released were Horacio Morales, a former government technocrat who defected to the National Democratic Front, which the military said is a communist front. Also released from detention were former university President (Reneta Cordencia), renegade soldier Victor Corpuz Jr, Father de la Torre, Alberto Mondrigal, (Alfredo Imando), and (Judith Acostan). The release of the 432 detainees was agreed upon during a meeting of the Committee on Political Detainees, headed by Minister Jovito Salonga, of the presidential Commission on Good Government.

SAGUISAG ON SISON, BUSCAYNO'S POSTPONED RELEASE

HK011018 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 1 (AFP) -- Mr. Saguisag gave no reason for the new decision, and would not say why Mr. Sison, Mr. Buscayno and two others would not be released "at this time." He said their cases would be discussed at a meeting of a special committee set up to consider the question of the detainees, due to be held Wednesday.

Asked if the decision not to release the four immediately followed pressure from the military, or was designed to give the Aquino administration leverage in its aim of achieving a ceasefire and negotiations with the communists, Mr. Saguisag replied: "I'd rather not comment on that at this point."

It was believed here that there could be problems in persuading the military to agree to the release of some political detainees accused of killing military men.

The other two whose release has been delayed are alleged top-ranking NPA official Alex Birondo and Ruben Alegre, implicated in the murder of a police commander near Manila in May 1984.

Mr Saguisag said that all other political prisoners without criminal cases outstanding against them -- a total of 441 people -- had already been released or would be released in a short time. There are 90 with outstanding criminal cases against them, Mr. Saguisag said. The 441 did not include 38 detainees whose release was announced earlier this week. Mr Saguisag said an earlier figure he gave of 450 political prisoners in all was an error.

Human rights groups had said there were more than 500, some held secretly -- a charge denied by the military.

Mr. Saguisag said the four would be moved to the "showcase" rehabilitation centre at Micutan outside Manila and would be allowed visits.

Mr. Sison's wife Juliet seemed unsurprised by the news that his release was to be delayed. "I expected that it would be some time before he was released," she told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "I understand Washington is objecting to the release of my husband," she added. "I guess I'll just have to wait and keep up the pressure for him to be released."

Mr. Buscayno said the news "goes to show that (Armed Forces Chief of Staff) General (Fidel) Ramos and Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile are truly against our release." He remarked: "They are probably afraid that our being freed would embolden the guerrilla forces or that maybe we would rejoin the (communist) movement." Mr. Buscayno added: "The military should respect the decisions of the civilian authority."

EX-DETAINEES ON RELEASE, FACING READJUSTMENT

HK020222 Hong Kong AFP in English 0205 GMT 2 Mar 86

[By Joel Paredes]

[Text] Manila, March 2 (AFP) -- "I feel like a bird out of the cage trying to flap his wings but can't see if there's a ceiling up there," Edicio De La Torre said as he stepped out of Bagong Bantag Camp Near Manila, his home for the last four years. Detention was a "much simpler experience" than being free, said the middle-aged Catholic priest, one of many dissidents who have stepped out of military jails under the new Aquino government and now wonder how they will adjust to normal life.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said this week 441 political detainees were to be freed. The initial reactions of those who stepped out to freedom varied from jubilation to apprehension about the reforms being undertaken by the new government. Saying Mrs. Aquino's government was "full of ambiguities and potentials," the priest, an alleged leader of the underground Christians for National Liberation (CNL), said their life was now uncertain since they would be exposed to a "legal way of life" which they were not used to.

Former President Ferdinand Marcos, who was deposed by a rebellion led by reformist military elements, consigned some 450 of his bitter political enemies to jail. Many of them were suspected communists and guerrillas.

Horacio Morales, a government technocrat turned leftwing radical, said the position of the detainees was "very much better now" they had been released, but they would still need efforts to adjust to their "new lease on life." Saying they were tortured to break down, the former executive director of the government think-tank Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), said it was their "firm determination" that made political prisoners survive their ordeal. Mr. Morales had been forced to sell all his property to keep himself, his wife Belle and their two children while in detention and they were now all staying at a relative's house. The freed dissident, tagged by the military as chairman of the National Democratic Front (NDF), a banned communist-backed alliance of revolutionary groups, said they were confident Mrs. Aquino would fulfill her promise of reform.

Human rights workers say political offenders face a potentially big problem in adjusting to ordinary life after working underground for so many years.

Frail-looking Helenita Pardalis, a 28-year-old community organizer said her release was hardly a memorable occasion since her husband Emmanuel remained missing after his abduction allegedly by military agents last year. She was arrested the day after. "There's much to be done. We cannot just stop and forget," the petite activist said, referring to "hundreds of people" who have disappeared under the Marcos regime. A mother with two children to feed, Mrs. Pardalis said she would be part of a "new crusade" seeking justice under the Aquino regime.

Saying the country "is now on a new road to democracy," renegade military officer Victor Corpuz, 41, said there was "no more reason to fight the government and engage in the armed struggle." He would not comment on his future plans. Mr. Corpuz was a military lieutenant at the elite Philippine Military Academy (PMA) when he raided its armory and defected to the communist New People's Army (NPA) in 1975. Arrested two years later, he remained in solitary confinement until his release Saturday.

Jose Maria Sison, 47, alleged chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), one of still to be released, said he was worried Mr. Marcos had "stay-behind forces" and "a comeback potential." Mr. Sison, in solitary confinement for 10 years, said he wanted to stay at home "decompressing" after his release before concentrating on his writing and teaching political science.

The Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), a militant church-backed group campaigning for the release of political prisoners since 1974, two years after Mr. Marcos launched nearly nine years of martial law, said it would continue its work. Mary Radcliffe, a British nun who works for the agency, said they would help the former detainees adjust to normal life, and campaign for the indemnification of the relatives of missing dissidents, who she said numbered 602.

'PEOPLE POWER' SHOWS LACK OF SUPPORT FOR NPA

HK010557 Manila Philippines DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] No significant New People's Army activity was monitored while Defense Minister Juan Ponce [Enrile] and Gen. Fidel V. Ramos were waging, together with hundreds of thousands of people, their revolution through "People's Power" which started Saturday night and lasted till Tuesday night.

While the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], and its military arm, the NPA, have been loudly advocating revolution since the early 1970s, they failed to join the "People's Power" revolution. The communists even campaigned for the boycott of the Presidential elections, saying that the United States would not allow President Aquino to win over the "imperialist puppet" Ferdinand Marcos. The boycott campaign, however, fell on its face as millions trooped to the polls to cast their ballots despite violence committed by the NPA in some areas in the country.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told newsmen that the Cpp/Npa are among the losers in the recent crisis since the people showed their support for democracy by turning out in large numbers to protect the revolutionary forces holding out inside Camp Crame from the troops loyal to Marcos. "The support shown by the people during the siege of Camps Crame and Aguinaldo proves that a great majority [of] the people are not in favor of a Communist take-over but rather reforms in the government," Enrile said. "This is the side benefit we got from the crisis," the defense minister added.

Even officials of the old regime admit that many of those who joined the Npa are not communist ideologues but are rather individuals who have gripes against the government or its functionaries and have lost hope in the capability of the government to redress their grievances.

EX-MINISTER OPLE, FUGITIVE DAZA RETURN FROM U.S.

HK030504 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Former Labor Minister Blas Ople and former Congressman Raul Daza returned to Manila at 8 am yesterday from the United States. Ople was on an official mission for ousted President Marcos when the people's revolution broke out last month, resulting in the installation of Mrs Corazon Aquino as the new president. Ople said he will devote his time to his task as member of parliament from Bulacan.

Daza, on the other hand, who was facing subversion charges under the Marcos administration, said he returned to help President Aquino rebuild the country. Daza was linked to the Light-a-Fire Movement.

AQUINO, SUPREME COURT ON 'COLLISION COURSE'

HK281653 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Feb 86, pp 1, 7

[By Miguel Genovea]

[Text] It looks like President Aquino is heading towards a collision course with the members of the judiciary.

In separate executive sessions, the members of the Supreme Court and the Intermediate Appellate court have agreed to ignore the call of the president for all presidential appointees, beginning with the members of the Supreme Court, to submit their courtesy resignations, informed sources said. The same sources said that while members of the Supreme Court are willing to hand in their resignations, a majority of them refuse to do so. A source said that the members of the Supreme Court should not resign because they may have to decide in the event a test case is brought before the body.

In deciding to ignore the request of the president for them to resign, the members of the judiciary cited Section 2 Article X of the constitution which provides that "the members of the Supreme Court and judges of the inferior courts shall hold office during good behavior until they reach the age of 70 years or become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office." This means, they said, members of the judiciary may be removed only for cause. Besides, they claim, the whole judicial system was reorganized only three years ago.

It was also pointed out that the resignation of all members of the judiciary at this time will mean the erosion of security of tenure and will render useless the separation of the executive and the judiciary.

Justices Resignations Demanded

HK010054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Members of Nationalist groups yesterday [28 February] demonstrated before the Supreme Court to demand the resignation of the justices. After the picket, representatives of the organizations met with Justices Claudio Teehankee and Serafin Cuevas to press and explain their demand. Professor Edgar Zee of the Movement for Philippine Sovereignty and Democracy, and a representative from the Cory Aquino for President Movement, who refused to be identified to the justices, (?said) they should tender their resignations as a sign of respect to President Cory Aquino.

Teehankee told the group that the justices have not yet received any official communication from President Aquino. He said he felt this was the proper way of asking the justices to tender their resignations. Teehankee admitted that the majority of the justices are willing to resign, but they just do not know how to go about it.

For his part, Justice Cuevas told the protestors that they will be destroying the independence of the judiciary and violating the security of tenure decreed in the constitution if the demonstrators pursue their objectives or demands.

LABOR MINISTRY, SOCIAL SERVICES SYSTEM PARALYZED

HK010618 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0425 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] The failure of President Corazon Aquino to appoint at once a labor minister and a new Social Security System [SSS] administrator is affecting the functions and services of those vital government institutions. Officials at the Ministry of Labor said cases needing immediate action and paperwork are piling up at the office of the Labor Ministry. Labor disputes needing his personal attention also remain unacted [upon].

Sources said among those mentioned as possible replacements for KBL Labor Minister Blas Ople are Members of Parliament Renato Caetano, Roy Padilla, Trade Union Congress official Ernesto Herrera, former Senator Rene Espina, and former Postmaster General Jose Roylo Golez.

Also affected by the sudden change in the administration was the Social Security System, whose 4,000 employees are on strike. They are protesting the retention of Gilberto Teodoro as administrator on a temporary basis. The SSS workers wanted Teodoro replaced immediately. The walk-out at the SSS has paralyzed the processing of thousands of loan applications and the issuance of pension checks to millions of SSS pensioners.

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